

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 84 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1906

NUMBER 57

HOT WEATHER REQUISITES

Two Piece Suits

HAWES
SAILORS

GENUINE
PANAMAS



\$2.00
2.50
3.00

\$5.00
6.50
7.50

Edwin Clapp Low Cuts, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Our Own Make" Low Cuts, \$3.50 and \$4.00

And Other Styles Down to \$1.50

We Would Like to Show You

Scott-Hoard Co

SECRETARY'S NEW RULES WORRY OIL LAND LESSEES

Muskogee, I. T., May 28.—The Secretary of the Interior exploded a bomb in the camp of the oil men of Indian Territory today when the new rules and regula-

some officer of a bank certifying that the lessee is financially able to carry out the terms of the lease, and that he is not directly or indirectly associated with any

FAMILY FEUD RESULTS IN BATTLE WITH KNIVES

At a party near the town of Maxwell last Saturday night two brothers named Albert and George Buchanan had a serious difficulty with two other brothers named Tobe and Bud McClure. One of the Buchanans was hurt to some extent and Tobe McClure received a serious knife cut. None of the injuries appear to be fatal.

The trouble occurred at the home of Mr. Bean, three miles northeast of Maxwell. The origin of the difficulty is not known, but Deputy, U. S. Marshal Chapman, who went to the scene Sunday night, after making an investigation, placed George Buchanan under arrest, and it is reported that his brother Albert has skipped.

All of the combatants are young men of the community and

the Buchanans are old settlers in that neighborhood.

Realized \$80 From the Show.

The Younger Amusement Co. finished its festive week in Ada Saturday night. The Fire Department and the Band Boys received as their portion of the week's proceeds the net sum of \$88.80, which will be divided equally between the two. The contract was that they should have 15 per cent of receipts in the four main shows and 25 per cent of side show money. Messrs Timberlake and Walters, the financial agents of the firemen and the band, are gratified over the proceeds, saying the sum is rather beyond their expectations.

Rev. Rippey left for Ft. Worth this morning where he will deliver an address to the alumni of the Polytechnic college of which he has the honor of being the first graduate.

5 KILLED AND 25 MORE INJURED BY THUNDERBOLT

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—During the progress of a baseball game last afternoon in an open field about three miles from the city a thunderstorm came up, accompanied by vivid lightning, which struck in the midst of the crowd, instantly killing five of the spectators and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

At least fifteen or twenty others were shocked and knocked down by the stroke, who quickly recovered and were able to leave the scene. The field was strewn with bits of shoes and clothing from those who were killed or seriously injured, and the bodies of the dead presented a terrible spectacle, being burned in num-

erous places. A silver dollar taken from the pocket of one of the victims was melted on both sides.

Will Observe Decoration Day.

Wednesday, May 30, will be Decoration Day, a date dedicated to honoring the soldier dead, particularly by floral tributes. It will be observed in Ada jointly by the Confederate Veterans and members of the G. A. R. All Sons and Daughters of both the Gray and the Blue are expected to participate in the exercises. The program is for all to gather at the News building at 11 a. m., Wednesday, provided with an abundance of flowers; thence in a body they will repair to the cemetery and decorate graves of all departed soldiers.

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$6.00 and \$6.50, reduced to.....\$4 95

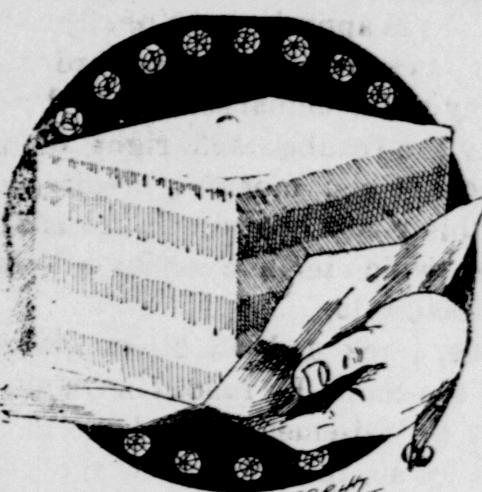
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduce to.....\$4 20

All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for.....4 00

Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.



As Fragrant as Flowers

but more lasting and far less expensive. It's wonderful what exquisite odors can be extracted from nature.

A Dainty Bottle of Perfume.

is always necessary in the boudoir. We sell perfumes of standard make. A delicate perfume of lasting odor is worth a dozen other that are inferior. You're safe when you buy of us.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter



BRANDING CATTLE

tions governing the leasing of lands in Indian Territory for oil purposes were received here. The new regulations go into effect June 15, 1906, and all leases now pending before the department, either here or in Washington, must conform with the new regulations.

Under the new rules the Secretary has the right at any time to annul a lease where he thinks the provisions have been violated. Also each oil lease must be accompanied with a certificate from

other person, firm or corporation. In fact, the new rules require new leases altogether and more red tape.

It is commonly talked on the streets here that there will be a great deal of oil stock for sale, as many people own stock in many different companies and under the new provisions no company can take a lease where they own stock in another company. In fact, the lid is screwed down on the lease business in the Territory for fair.

COURT TOWNS INCLUDED IN CONFERENCE REPORT

Washington, May 28.—Wilburton, Bartlesville, Duncan and Tulsa will be made court towns if the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill should be adopted, which, of course, it will. The report was made to

the House Saturday. After giving further consideration to the question the conferees concluded they had no authority to strike out provisions that had been

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER . . . PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, . . . BUSINESS-MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN RAILROAD TAXATION.

The New-State Tribune contains an editorial exposing the flagrant undervaluation of railroad properties for taxes in Oklahoma. It is replete with valuable information and sounds a note of warning to the people of the new state in the matter of equitable taxation. Taking up the published report of the Oklahoma board of appraisers, the Tribune makes an analysis of the valuation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., which is typical of all the railroad valuations in that territory.

"There is slightly less than 630 miles of this railroad in Oklahoma," says the Tribune, "and the board of appraisers valued this entire property at slightly less than \$2,500,000, almost exactly \$3,900 per mile.

"The law of Oklahoma, Art. 3, Chap. 75, designates the Governor, Secretary and the Auditor of Territory as the board of appraisers and requires them to make the appraisal of all railroad property in March, April and May in each year. This board is required to appraise all such property at its 'actual cash value.' The railroad property includes not only the roadbed and right of way, but all appurtenances, rolling stock, tools, money, credits, etc., and every one of the members of this board has taken a solemn oath to honestly discharge all his duties, which include the appraisal of railroad property at its actual cash value.

"Now, then, if \$3,900 per mile, track and all other assets included, is the actual cash value of the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma, then the members of the board of appraisal have honestly discharged their official duty. If it is not so, then obviously these officers have ignored their oath of office."

Then the editorial proceeds to make comparisons with the valuation of the same road in Missouri, which is \$15,000 per mile, and in Texas, which is in excess of \$8,000 per mile. This notwithstanding the actual value of the road's properties in Missouri are only slightly greater and in Texas even less than that of its properties in Oklahoma.

Pursuing the investigation further it is shown by the railroad's own report of the year 1905 that its average net profit was \$3,172.43 per mile. This would make a net profit, according to the Oklahoma valuation, of 75 per cent. "In other words the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma will in every one year and four months earn in cash as much as the tax appraisal board says is the full cash value of the railroad."

The Tribune pauses to put this pertinent query: "Does other classes of property in Oklahoma earn 75 per cent per annum on their

tax value?"

"But let us go further as to the value of the Santa Fe railroad. The public presume anything to be worth what it will ordinarily sell for on the market. The stock exchanges of the country are the usual markets for railroad property and a railroad property is worth in money whatever can be realized from the sale of its stocks and bonds. According to the official records, the Santa Fe railroad at the average market quotations for the past 12 months is worth FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, instead of THIRTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, as the Oklahoma board of appraisers put it.

"In other words, the Oklahoma board of appraisers put a tax valuation on the Santa Fe railroad which is only equal to SIX and TWO THIRDS PER CENT or ONE FIFTEENTH part of the cash market value of that property.

"Now, reader, clearly the governor, the secretary and auditor of Oklahoma Territory have disobeyed the laws of that territory.

"The question as to whether or not this is simply a legal wrong or whether it goes farther and imposes unjustly upon the other taxpayers will depend upon what appraisements of other property may be. If your merchant's goods, your home in the towns, your farm and your live stock is appraised for taxation at only One-Fifteenth part of its market value then the injustice of this railroad appraisal is in part relieved. You, Oklahoma readers of the New-State Tribune will know better than we do whether your property is valued for taxation at more than One-Fifteenth part of its market value.

"This is not today a political question, neither republican party, nor democratic party of Oklahoma Territory, as such, are responsible for this gross violation of law. If a wrong has been done the people of Oklahoma Territory, it is chargeable directly to this Board of Appraisers. They may have some explanation, but from all the facts as we have them, the appraisal of the Santa Fe railroad for taxation in Oklahoma is ridiculous in the extreme and what is true in this analysis of the Santa Fe appraisal, is likewise true as to every other railroad in Oklahoma."

TO USE FOR THE INVALID.

How to Make a Blackberry Cordial, Elderberry Wine and a Wine from Blackberries.

Blackberry Cordial.—To one quart juice add one pound granulated sugar, and one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Boil gently for 20 minutes and when nearly cooled, add one-half quart of the best quality of rum. Bottle while warm and cork tightly. Seal if not intended for immediate use. A tablespoon four times a day is the usual dose, though in severe cases it may be increased to a small wineglass. Excellent for summer complaints.

Elderberry Wine.—To one quart juice add three pounds granulated sugar, dissolved in two quarts hot water. Set aside in a stone crock for about six weeks. When bubbles cease to rise on top of the liquid, it is ready to bottle. It can be used at once, but

the older it is, the better. The same process can be used for currant wine, and a very nice wine can be made from huckleberries.

Blackberry Wine.—Measure your berries and mash them. To each gallon berries add one quart boiling water. Let stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain and to each gallon add two pounds granulated sugar. Bottle, cork tightly and let stand four months. This is another way: Mash the berries, add one quart boiling water to each gallon berries and let stand for 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Strain into a keg, adding two pounds best granulated sugar, and one-half pint pure, refined alcohol to each gallon. Cork tightly and let stand four months, when it will be ready for use. It is a fine wine to use in cases of sickness. One pint of best rye whiskey may be used instead of alcohol, if desired. —Farm and Home.

ON HOW TO USE MINT.

Mint Bed Easily Grown and Various Ways in Which the Delicious Flavor May Be Imparted.

Mint is always in favor and a mint bed will develop with the least hint of encouragement. The uses of the herb are countless.

Many sweet dishes are improved by the flavor of a leaf or two chopped fine. Chopped mint may be added to a cooked vegetable, a meat salad, an apple or celery salad or to cream of pea or potato soup.

For a mint sherbet, the leaves are merely bruised slightly, add a cupful, packed down, to a pint of boiling water; steep for 20 minutes. Add the grated yellow rind and juice of a lemon and a cupful of sugar.

Cover and let infuse until cold. Strain and pour into the can of the freezer, packing with equal quantities of ice and salt; freeze to a mush. Remove the dasher, scrape the ice from the sides of the can and let remain in until ready to serve. Serve in small green glass sherbet cups flecked with gold.

If preferred, the following fruits may be added to the sherbet. To the quantity mentioned add the juice of three oranges, a cupful of pineapple juice and the milk from one coconut. Turn into the freezer, and when half frozen, stir in the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and a wine glassful of any preferred wine.

Mint sauce for spring lamb or for game is made as follows: Chop fine the well-cleaned leaves of a bunch of mint and pour over them half a cup of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover closely and let stand in a cool place half an hour. Then add a dash of paprika, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix thoroughly. —N. Y. Sun.

Children's Everyday Clothes.

For everyday wear, children are wearing linen dresses, and linen of the most durable nature. The material comes this season in practically a never-wear-out grade, and some of the prettiest of everyday dresses are made out of it. Embroidered bands are ever so fashionable this season and the embroidery is done in white or in colors, both being fashionable.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

St. Louis
Hanibal,
Kansas City,
Junction City,
Oklahoma City,
to the North,
and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and
will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

To Save Table Cloths.

A friend with a large family used to be much disturbed over the frequency with which she had to renew her table linen, and especially the tablecloths. At last she hit this plan: When she buys her linen, she sees to it that it is wider than necessary, and also a few inches longer. Then when the edges show the slightest indication of wear, she immediately takes off a strip from one side, four or six inches wide, and a strip from the end. This of course throws the wear upon a different place, and her cloth lasts just as long again. Isn't it well worth trying?

Swiftest of Torpedoes.

The new torpedo of the United States navy is one of the most powerful sea weapons in existence. It will travel more than two and a quarter miles, or twice the range of the Whitehead torpedo, which it supersedes. The new missile is turbine driven. The government will purchase and construct 400 of these torpedoes at a cost of several millions.

Strong Hint in the Figures.
"Gladys," called her pa, "what time is it?"

"It's eleven, father."

"It's 12 up here. Eleven and 12 are 23."

And then the young man departed. —Houston Chronicle.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard,
Agent.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A GOOD SPRING TONIC
AND
SYSTEM RENOVATOR

TRY IT THIS YEAR - PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the News.

Mrs. Agnes Hayse was here from Roff to enroll her baby.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

Jack Strief of St. Louis is here today.

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. tf 35

J. C. Copeland of Center is in town on business.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. tf 35

Born, to Dil Coleman and wife, a son this morning.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. tf 279

Wes Hattox of Fitzhugh is in town today.

L. C. Andrews went to Pauls Valley this morning.

Paul Van Horn returned to Denison this morning.

Mrs. Zeb McKoy is here from Stonewall on a visit to relatives.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. R. F. King, West Twelfth street. 51-tf

Mrs. Rich and children went to Pauls Valley this morning to attend the trial of her son Ord.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. tf 312

John C. DeLana, a capitalist from El Reno, was here Saturday on business.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233-tf

Dr. King, D. L. Swank and Mart Massingale went to Tupelo Sunday.

A. B. Yeager of the Stonewall News transacted business here today.

Mary and Ethel Towell of Marlan, Texas, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Kersey.

Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who has been ill for sometime, is improving.

H. A. Davis came in from Oklahoma City and remained over Sunday with his wife.

Mrs. A. E. Adams and children of Ardmore are the guests of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Doss.

Mrs. J. S. Skinner, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Adair, has returned to Wetumka.

John Spruce of Stonewall spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Alexander.

E. W. Cotton, one of Maxwell's leading citizens, was in town today.

Miss Ollie Lee spent Sunday at Sasakwa with her sister, Mrs. S. G. Wood.

Eldridge Clifton is here from Waurika, Oklahoma, and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. L. Walsh.

The Misses McGill, who have been the guests of Miss Fannie McKoy, left this morning for their home in Davis, I. T.

Tom G. Taylor, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Roff, was here Sunday and accompanied W. L. Reed to Tupelo.

A small child of Hugh Tobin and wife, living south of Ada, died and was buried in the city cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The ladies Aid Society of the Christiana Church will give a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Biles Tuesday afternoon 3 to 6 and evening 8 to 10. Refreshments 10 cents. Proceeds to go towards building a baptistry. A cordial invitation extended to all. 3t 56

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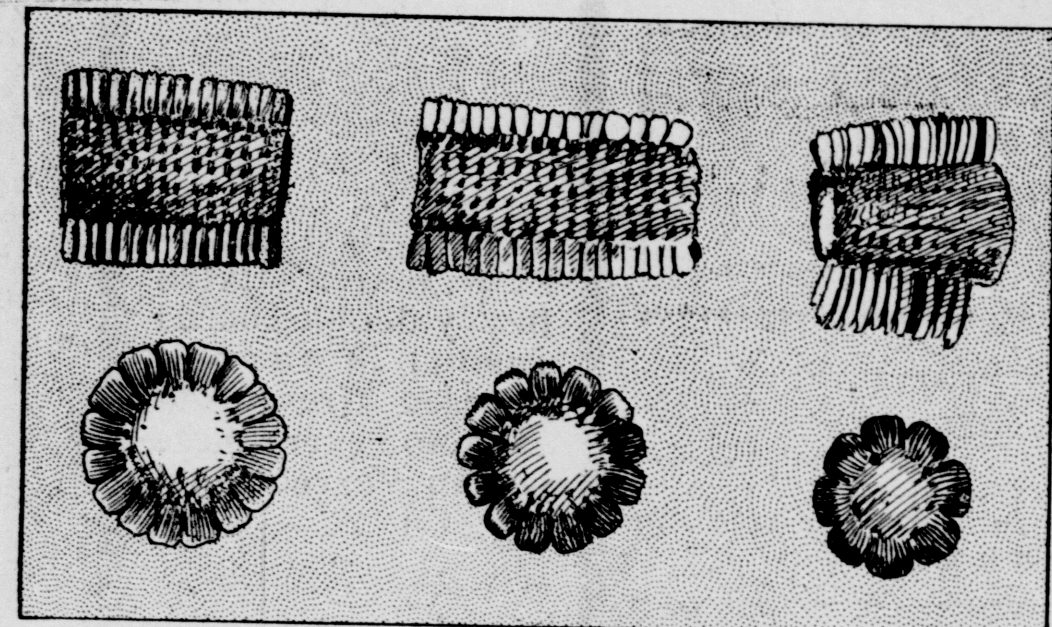
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A Big Corn Yield and How to Get It

By C. P. HARTLEY,
United States Department of Agriculture.

For best results this plant needs fertile soil and a good supply of moisture. Cotton plants and grass plants yield a crop somewhat in proportion to the fertility of the soil, but not so with corn. A small cotton plant will produce its proportion of cotton and the crop of timothy that reaches a height of but 18 inches will produce half as much hay as a crop that reaches a height of three feet. This is not true of the corn plant. It is necessary that the plant make a good growth and attain to near its maximum size before it will produce a good crop of grain.

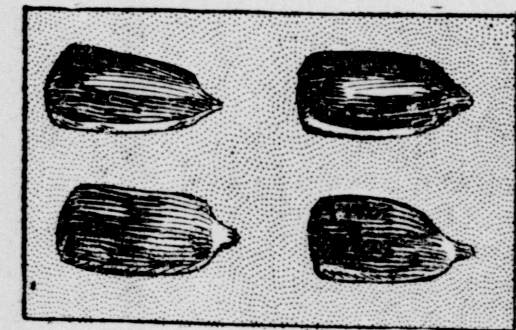


GOOD AND POOR CORN.

(In selecting seed corn it is very important to have kernels uniform and compactly placed on cob.)

Many failures in corn growing are due to the choice of land. Of all the land in the United States that is planted in corn, fully one-fourth is not suited to its requirements. The most fertile portion of the farm should be devoted to corn, and rotation of crops practised so as to prevent depletion of the soil, and depredations of insects and disease, which are sure to occur if corn is grown from year to year on the same land.

Aside from having adapted itself to the conditions found in various parts of the United States, this plant has adapted itself to the varying conditions of soil found in particular localities. It is of much importance that a farmer choose the strain or variety of corn that is adapted to his farm. Many make a mistake in trying to grow varieties that are too large for the fertility of the soil. The strains that produce the largest ears can profitably be grown on very rich river-bottom soil where moisture is abundant, but for upland of medium fertility, and where moisture is apt to be deficient during the growing season, larger yields and better quality are obtained by choosing strains that produce well-formed, medium-sized ears. Some labor under the impression that a strain of corn grown for a series of years in a particular locality will "run out." It may "run out," but it is due to the carelessness of the person who selects the seed rather than the fact that it has been grown for a series of years in that particular locality. In fact, by careful seed selection and the continued growing of a strain of corn under certain conditions of soil and climate, it can from year to year be improved in quality and production. We have



IDEAL SEED CORN.

(These typical kernels are a model to breed to and show what can be accomplished by seed selection.)

ample proof of this in the fact that the best strains of corn are those that have been grown for a series of years in particular sections of the country, and improved by systematic seed selection.

There are certain characters of stalk, ear and kernel that should receive attention when seed corn is selected in the field. A rather thick stalk, free from disease and suckers, and bearing a good ear or ears at or slightly below the middle, is a desirable stalk. A cylindrical ear is desirable because it permits of the greatest possible yield of grain and great uniformity in size and shape of kernel. Depth of kernel is one of the most important characteristics good seed ears should possess. By slightly increasing the length of kernel we can most readily increase the percentage of grain. It is much better to choose seed ears with long kernels, rather than those with the smallest cobs, as the latter tend toward smaller ears. The kernels should be of such shape that they will fit compactly on the cob, producing a solid, heavy ear. They should be solid and possess a large, smooth chit or germ.

Seed ears possessing these desirable characters will not yield well if they are not cared for from the time they are gathered in the fall until planting time. It must be remembered that each kernel possesses a living germ and should be treated as a living thing. Good care consists in the selection of the seed soon after the crop ripens, drying thoroughly and quite

rapidly, and placing it where it will remain dry and at a comparatively uniform temperature throughout the winter.

It is certain that the average yield per acre throughout the United States could be increased five bushels per acre in one year's time if no seed were planted except that which has received proper care.

The preparation of the land is a point that requires careful attention. For many sections of the country a fall-plowed clover sod furnishes one

of the best seed-beds. Other sod land is good, but as a general thing hardly as good as the sods furnished by plowing under clover, alfalfa, cow-peas, and other legumes. A certain farmer who invariably plants his corn upon clover sod has produced over 100 bushels of corn per acre for a series of five years. Some soils are very greatly improved in their corn-producing capacities by the application of commercial fertilizers; for example, peaty swamp land has been found to respond very greatly to applications of potash. While commercial fertilizers are found profitable for soils of certain types, they are not to be relied upon in general in the production of good crops of corn. Preservation of the soil fertility or even increasing it by rotation of crops and the plowing under of legumes is to be preferred to constant applications of costly commercial fertilizers.

The old saying that "it is time to plant corn when the dogwood is in bloom" is as close as one can come to fixing a date that will suit all latitudes. Certainly the ground should be in good condition before the seed is planted. No time is gained by planting before the soil is somewhat warm and in condition for the seed to germinate and grow rapidly. The thickness of planting or the amount of seed that should be put in the ground depends upon many conditions, such as the fertility of the soil, rainfall, and variety of corn grown.

The question as to whether drilled corn or checked corn will produce greatest crops has been warmly discussed in most every section of the United States. There is argument in favor of both methods of planting. If the soil is full of weed seed, it is advisable to plant in hills so as to admit of cultivation in two directions. The advantage of drilling one kernel in a place is that the stalks are better distributed and consequently each stalk is able to produce to the best advantage. Big corn crops may be raised by both methods, much more depending upon the care bestowed in preparing the land and in selecting the seed than upon whether it is checked or drilled.

In light, sandy, or dry soil, the kernels should be placed about three inches below the surface, while on stiff, heavy clay soil one inch is a better depth.

The plants of this crop should be kept growing vigorously from the time they germinate until the crop ripens. Perhaps nothing interferes with vigorous growth more seriously than neglect of early cultivation. It is a good practice to begin cultivating corn before the plants appear above the ground. This is highly advisable in case rains have caused the surface soil to run together. Harrows and weeder are satisfactory implements to be used in breaking the crust, and preventing weeds from getting the start of the corn.

There is more than a sense of pride to stimulate us to grow big corn. Twenty-five bushels per acre in many sections barely pays the expense of growing the crop. Fifty bushels per acre will multiply the profit and add to the contentment of farm life.

NITRATE OF SODA HELPS WHEAT.—Does your wheat look poorly—yellow, perhaps? Has the straw been short heretofore? Has the plant shown lack of vigor and weakness in growth? Some nitrogen may help it. Where the straw is small and short and sickly in appearance, nitrogen will help. Try some nitrate of soda. Fifty, 75 or 100 pounds per acre have been used with good effect. Spread broadcast over the field.

AN ITEM TO REMEMBER.—When you are figuring up what your sheep are worth to you, don't forget to count in the manure. For general purposes, it is the best you will get from any stock.

A SQUASH COURT

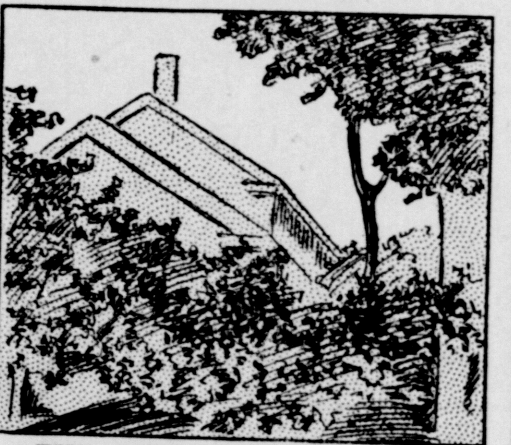
How It Served a Double Purpose.

Not a court for the popular variety of tennis now known by this name, but a neighbor's henyard, with heaps of old rubbish, piles of lumber, and a busy brood of scratching hens and fighting roosters. On the roof of a low shed hung the family washing, and from the barn windows the cattle made mouths and the pig turned up his nose at the living next door.



THE UNSIGHTLY CHICKEN YARD.

They wished to be rid of the sight of these, though they could not altogether escape the sound or smell. This "court" was bounded on one side by a high fence of poultry netting about 50 feet long. With the neighbors' permission squash vines were planted the entire length of this fence, in hills about six feet apart, making the soil good and rich, and leaving about three plants to a hill. The plants were permitted to grow on the ground on one side of the fence until the runners were about a yard long, then when the vines were fastened to the wires they were high enough up so

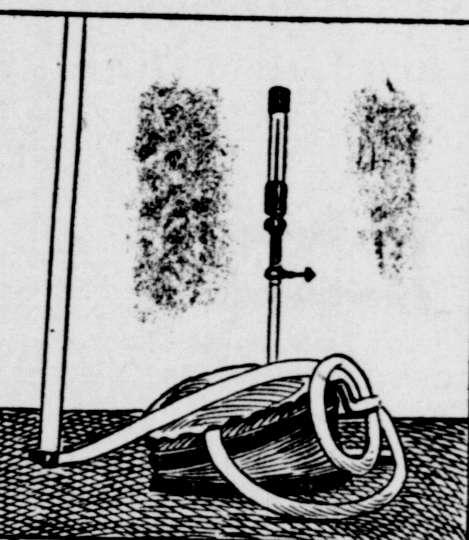


THE SQUASH VINE SCREEN.

that the hens could not pick off the tip ends and thus stop their growth. Although this was intended only for a screen to this "court," says the Indianapolis News, it proved a most satisfactory method of raising squashes. Being exposed to the light and air on all sides they ripen early and have no yellow spots, no slug nor snails, such as are found on squashes ripened on the ground.

Make Your Own Seed Separator

This machine was devised by A. D. Shamel, of the United States department of agriculture. It is used extensively in some parts of the central valley and is gaining in favor



TOBACCO SEED SEPARATOR.

elsewhere. The machine operates as a blower, forcing out the light, shabby and undesirable seed and retaining the heavy, promising specimens. Growers who wish to construct a blower can obtain the above pictured material from almost any chemical supply house. It consists of a flat bellows, rubber and glass tubes and valve tube. The question of better seed is now receiving much attention in such states as Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and in New England as well.

The Aristocrat of the Mutton Sheep

The Southdown is accepted as the aristocrat of mutton sheep, not for its size, but for its smoothness and



A SOUTHDOWN RAM.

(Highly prized animal possessed by the Colorado Experiment station.)

plumpness of body and sweet, tender and juicy meat. The quality of the lambs of this popular breed always command the highest price in the market.—R. E. Roberts.

FARMERS' BEST FRIEND.—The cultivator is the farmer's best friend, and he who realizes this most fully, seldom is obliged to go to bank with his note.

The Pasturing of Rape

Prof. Thomas Shaw Points Out the Best and Safest Methods for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Rape furnishes fine pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, also fowls. But some care is necessary in grazing it down with cattle or sheep, lest bloat should result. Many valuable sheep have thus been lost, and in some instances cattle. They eat ravenously of the plant, as they become very fond of it, and when taken thus freely on an empty stomach, gas is generated to such an extent that soon the animal dies from suffocation if not promptly relieved.

The conditions that favor bloat are, much succulence in the rape, dampness on the plants from dew or rain, and feeding upon the rape, while the stomach is empty. I have noticed that the tendency to produce bloat in rape is much greater in the damp climate of Ontario than in the drier climate of the upper Mississippi basin. But the danger is sometimes present in the latter area as well as in the former.

The danger is also greater where the rape plants are immature and especially when the lack of maturity is considerable. When sheep are turned in to graze upon half-grown rape, the danger of loss is much greater than when the rape is grown and has a large amount of stalk. The danger is considerably greater when the rape plants are wet.

When sheep and cattle are turned in to graze on rape, the following caution should be observed. They should not be allowed to go into the rape while hungry at any time. This is especially true when the grazing first begins. The plan sometimes adopted is to feed the animals some rape food and then turn them into the rape field and leave them there day and night.

A second method is to turn into the rape for a short time and then remove the animals, leaving them in the rape pasture for a longer season each day.



WELL-DEVELOPED RAPE PLANT.

(The illustration shows a well-developed rape plant taken from the experimental plot at the University of Illinois. The leaf growth is large and in many ways the plant is a typical one.)

until they have become accustomed to the rape. This plan is safer for cattle than the other, but under some conditions it may not be necessary, as when other food is growing along with the rape.

When rape is sown in grain fields along with the grain and pastured in autumn, sometimes after the grain has been removed, the grass, and it may be weeds and other grain growing up in the field, furnish a variety of food along with the rape. Because of this the danger from bloat is very much reduced.

The same is true of rape grown in mixtures. In some instances it is sown along with corn, or sorghum or millet, to provide grazing, and when thus grown the hazard is reduced just in proportion as the other foods are present. It should be remembered, however, that under some conditions the element of hazard may still be present, even when the rape plants grow among other food. Particularly is this true in seasons when the food is very succulent.

A grass pasture at hand is an excellent aid to a rape pasture, even though the grass should have lost much of its succulence. This is apt to be the case in the early autumn, which is the season when rape is more commonly ready for being turned in upon.

Usually the plan is best that turns sheep onto rape when it is well-grown. The rape provides more food when grazed down under these conditions than when grazed earlier, and then again after it has grown up more or less.

It is probable, however, that swine will do better on rape when turned somewhat earlier. They prefer rape leaves green and succulent. Sheep fatten better on rape that has produced much of stem. But rape should not be grazed by any kind of stock when young, or the plants may be destroyed.

Grain is sometimes fed to sheep and cattle when grazing on rape, but in other instances none is given. The grain fed in the early morning will likely lessen the hazard from bloat, and it will probably pay to feed it under some conditions, but sheep will fatten nicely on well-grown rape under ordinary conditions without grain. Swine should have some additional grain food.

The owners of pedigreed sheep should be careful as to how they graze them upon rape. If loss should occur, it is heavy, because of the value of the sheep. But they may be fed on rape cut and carted to them without any hazard, as the amount fed may be controlled.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Traction Engines for the Small Farm

Are a Certainty of the Future, Claims One Who has Used Traction Power on Large Farm.

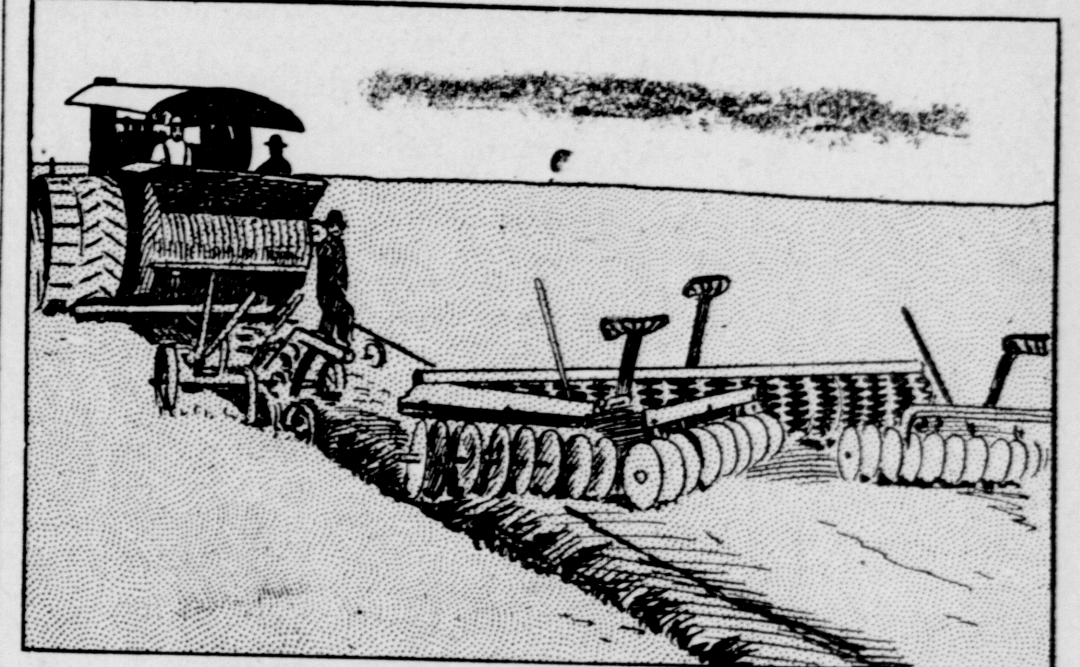
I believe we shall have the horse with us always, though the new motive power is going to supplant him nearly altogether in draft work, even in cultivating the soil, except vineyards, orchards and gardens, writes a California correspondent of Farm and Home. I have my doubts about anything taking his place when it comes to stepping over plants, dodging under limbs and creeping between vines. Though I have used steam power to a great extent for years in harvesting I have not been so successful in using it to cultivate the soil. The reason of this, I contend, is that all motor plows, harrows and cultivators are so large and unyielding that it is almost impossible to move them in sort ground.

The steam plows that we have in

driving wheels being sometimes eight feet wide. Thousands of acres in California are farmed with these engines that could not be cultivated in any other way.

To prove that this new power would take the place of the horse in cultivating the fields only requires smaller traction engines—something just large enough to take the place of two or four horses and weighing from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds. The farmers of small tracts would then be able to buy such machines, and, I predict, that they would give satisfaction. Of course, there would be days when they could not be used in winter. The time they would save, however, would make up for this, as in good weather they could be run night and day just as is being done now with the large ones.

Steam is practically the only power



A MODERN STEAM PLOWING OUTFIT AT WORK.

(This outfit consists of a 32-horsepower cross compound engine which pulls 10 14-inch plows, a 16-foot crusher and two 8-foot disk harrows. It is owned and operated by Lemke Bros., of Ramsey county, North Dakota, who say: "We turned without further trouble. We averaged 28 miles per day, making the average in the drills about 3 1/2. Some days we made 30 miles, breaking and preparing ready for the drills about 4 1/2 acres. We used no plowmen and broke deeper than was necessary. Our average in coal consumed per acre was 98 pounds.")

California generally weigh from 16 to 24 tons, and plow a strip 16 or 24 feet wide. Such outfits cannot be used successfully except under favorable conditions. Still it must be admitted that in the low marsh land of San Joaquin valley these large steam plows are taking the place of horses. In fact, horses cannot be used with satisfaction in the summer time, the ground dries and cracks to such an extent that a horse cannot walk over the surface.

The steam traction engine drawing plows over this kind of land resembles very much a huge roller, the

used at present in propelling the farm tractors of this country. In England, however, they are now drawing plows with tractors furnished with gas engines. They are light affairs compared to ours, weighing approximately about one ton and drawing two and three plows. The gasoline engine is much cheaper power than steam, and just as soon as it can be applied successfully for traction engines there will be great strides made in horseless farming. The coming power for tractors will, no doubt, be electricity, but that time appears to be a long way off.

Does Your Land Need Liming?

Test with Litmus Paper and Apply the Lime if It Is Sour—How to Do It.

Enough experimental work has been done with lime on the land to demonstrate conclusively that lime pays where land is sour or in need of physical improvement. Lands that long have been given to grass, or



A GOOD LIME DISTRIBUTOR.

(It was made from mower wheels and used at Ohio Experimental station.)

have become hard and stiff because their humus has been used up and destroyed by continual cultivation, frequently show marvelous results from a moderate use of quicklime.

Lime shows its power in affecting the soil properties which constitute fertility; in changing soil texture to the extent that sandy soils are improved and heavy clays are made open and crumbly; in releasing potassium and making it available for use of plants. Nitrification is helped, organic matter is decomposed, and the soil is sweetened. Surely a number of good deeds it does, and with lasting effect.

Does your soil look sad and sickly? If so it may need lime. Does your soil fail to produce vigorous growth and good color in the plants it grows? If so it probably needs lime. Does your soil show acidity when tested? If so it truly needs lime.

Get a penny's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take from the field a handful of wet earth that looks suspicious, insert your knife blade, and in the opening put a strip of blue litmus paper, and press the soil tightly about it. If sour, in a few hours the paper will become reddish in color and you may know that lime

is needed to correct the acidity, for most of our plants do but poorly in acid soils.

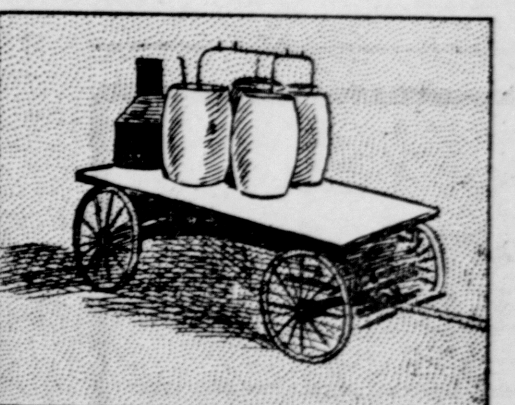
"How shall we apply lime?"

A common and practicable and inexpensive way suggested by Charles W. Burkett, in Farming, is to place 10 or 20 bushels on an acre in heaps of two or three bushels, covering with soil or old sacks until the lime falls apart and becomes thoroughly slacked. This done, you should spread evenly over the soil and harrow in.

Too constant use of lime is undesirable. An application once in four or five years is sufficient. Try liming this year if only in a small way. It may be the medicine you want.

Fire Engine Cooker for Lime-Sulphur Spray

A steam boiling outfit does away with much of the trouble and delay in preparing lime-sulphur sprays, but not every orchardist can afford to equip himself. The remedy has been in a dozen cases I know of to combine in cooking at some central point from a stationary boiler. Our illustration shows a better plan, in that the boiler is hung at the rear of a "cook wagon," and the outfit can be moved from place to place; while stationed at any



OLD FIRE ENGINE'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

point it will deliver as much material as six of eight pumps will ordinarily need. The boiler, explains the Rural New Yorker, is an old fire engine boiler which had been discarded, but was picked up by a cooperative spraying club, and will be made to die fighting rather than rusting out.

STUFF THE LAND WITH FOOD.—If your average yields are not so good as they were once, you are farming wrongly somewhere. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred good tillage, stable manure, some legumes, like cow-peas or clover, and then a change in crops, will prove the remedy and cure the land of its disease.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 84 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1906

NUMBER 57

HOT WEATHER REQUISITES

Two Piece Suits

HAWES
SAILORS



GENUINE
PANAMAS

\$2.00
2.50
3.00

\$5.00
6.50
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Edwin Clapp Low Cuts, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Our Own Make" Low Cuts, \$3.50 and \$4.00

And Other Styles Down to \$1.50

We Would Like to Show You

Scott-Hoard Co

SECRETARY'S NEW RULES WORRY OIL LAND LESSEES

Muskogee, I. T., May 28.—The Secretary of the Interior exploded a bomb in the camp of the oil men of Indian Territory today when the new rules and regulations governing the leasing of lands in Indian Territory for oil purposes were received here. The new regulations go into effect June 15, 1906, and all leases now pending before the department, either here or in Washington, must conform with the new regulations.

Under the new rules the Secretary has the right at any time to annul a lease where he thinks the provisions have been violated. Also each oil lease must be accompanied with a certificate from

some officer of a bank certifying that the lessee is financially able to carry out the terms of the lease, and that he is not directly or indirectly associated with any



BRANDING CATTLE

other person, firm or corporation. In fact, the new rules require new leases altogether and more red tape.

It is commonly talked on the streets here that there will be a great deal of oil stock for sale, as many people own stock in many different companies and under the new provisions no company can take a lease where they own stock in another company. In fact, the lid is screwed down on the lease business in the Territory for fair.

Under the new rules the Secretary has the right at any time to annul a lease where he thinks the provisions have been violated. Also each oil lease must be accompanied with a certificate from

FAMILY FEUD RESULTS IN BATTLE WITH KNIVES

At a party near the town of Maxwell last Saturday night two brothers named Albert and George Buchanan had a serious difficulty with two other brothers named Tobe and Bud McClure. One of the Buchanans was hurt to some extent and Tobe McClure received a serious knife cut. None of the injuries appear to be fatal.

The trouble occurred at the home of Mr. Bean, three miles northeast of Maxwell. The origin of the difficulty is not known, but Deputy U. S. Marshal Chapman, who went to the scene Sunday night, after making an investigation, placed George Buchanan under arrest, and it is reported that his brother Albert has skipped.

All of the combatants are young men of the community and

the Buchanans are old settlers in that neighborhood.

Realized \$80 From the Show.

The Younger Amusement Co. finished its festive week in Ada Saturday night. The Fire Department and the Band Boys received as their portion of the week's proceeds the net sum of \$88.80, which will be divided equally between the two. The contract was that they should have 15 per cent of receipts in the four main shows and 25 per cent of side show money. Messrs. Timberlake and Walters, the financial agents of the firemen and the band, are gratified over the proceeds, saying the sum is rather beyond their expectations.

Rev. Rippey left for Ft. Worth this morning where he will deliver an address to the alumni of the Polytechnic college of which he has the honor of being the first graduate.

5 KILLED AND 25 MORE INJURED BY THUNDERBOLT

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—During the progress of a baseball game last afternoon in an open field about three miles from the city a thunderstorm came up, accompanied by vivid lightning, which struck in the midst of the crowd, instantly killing five of the spectators and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

At least fifteen or twenty others were shocked and knocked down by the stroke, who quickly recovered and were able to leave the scene. The field was strewn with bits of shoes and clothing from those who were killed or seriously injured, and the bodies of the dead presented a terrible spectacle, being burned in numerous places. A silver dollar taken from the pocket of one of the victims was melted on both sides.

Will Observe Decoration Day.

Wednesday, May 30, will be Decoration Day, a date dedicated to honoring the soldier dead, particularly by floral tributes. It will be observed in Ada jointly by the Confederate Veterans and members of the G. A. R. All Sons and Daughters of both the Gray and the Blue are expected to participate in the exercises. The program is for all to gather at the News building at 11 a. m., Wednesday, provided with an abundance of flowers; thence in a body they will repair to the cemetery and decorate graves of all departed soldiers.

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$8.00 and \$8.50, reduced to..... \$4 95

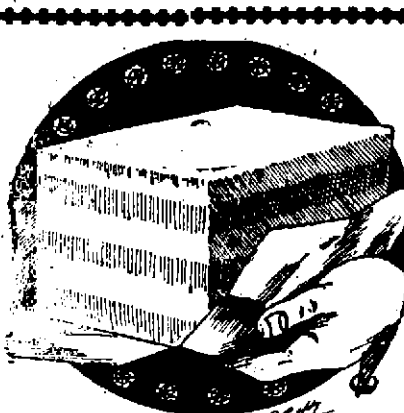
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to..... \$4 20

All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for..... 4 00

Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to Choose From or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.



As Fragrant as Flowers

but more lasting and far less expensive. It's wonderful what exquisite odors can be extracted from nature.

A Dainty Bottle of Perfume:

is always necessary in the boudoir. We sell perfumes of standard make. A delicate perfume of lasting odor is worth a dozen other that are inferior. You're safe when you buy of us. G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist. (Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong, and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$68,500. Ada, Ind. Ter.

COURT TOWNS INCLUDED IN CONFERENCE REPORT

Washington, May 28.—Wilburton, Bartlesville, Duncan and Tulsa will be made court towns if the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill should be adopted, which, of course, it will. The report was made to the House Saturday. After giving further consideration to the question the conferees concluded they had no authority to strike out provisions that had been

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER . . . PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, . . . BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN RAILROAD TAXATION.

The New-State Tribune contains an editorial exposing the flagrant undervaluation of railroad properties for taxes in Oklahoma. It is replete with valuable information and sounds a note of warning to the people of the new state in the matter of equitable taxation. Taking up the published report of the Oklahoma board of appraisers, the Tribune makes an analysis of the valuation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., which is typical of all the railroad valuations in that territory.

"There is slightly less than 630 miles of this railroad in Oklahoma," says the Tribune, "and the board of appraisers valued this entire property at slightly less than \$2,500,000, almost exactly \$3,900 per mile.

"The law of Oklahoma, Art. 3, Chap. 75, designates the Governor, Secretary and the Auditor of Territory as the board of appraisers and requires them to make the appraisal of all railroad property in March, April and May in each year. This board is required to appraise all such property at its 'actual cash value.' The railroad property includes not only the roadbed and right of way, but all appurtenances, rolling stock, tools, moneys, credits, etc., and every one of the members of this board has taken a solemn oath to honestly discharge all his duties, which include the appraisal of railroad property at its actual cash value.

"Now, then, if \$3,900 per mile, track and all other assets included, is the actual cash value of the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma, then the members of the board of appraisal have honestly discharged their official duty. If it is not so, then obviously these officers have ignored their oath of office."

Then the editorial proceeds to make comparisons with the valuation of the same road in Missouri, which is \$15,000 per mile, and in Texas, which is in excess of \$8,000 per mile. This notwithstanding the actual value of the road's properties in Missouri are only slightly greater and in Texas even less than that of its properties in Oklahoma.

Pursuing the investigation further it is shown by the railroad's own report of the year 1905 that its average net profit was \$3,172.43 per mile. This would make a net profit, according to the Oklahoma valuation, of 75 per cent. "In other words the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma will in every one year and four months earn in cash as much as the tax appraisal board says is the full cash value of the railroad."

The Tribune pauses to put this pertinent query: "Does other classes of property in Oklahoma earn 75 per cent per annum on their

tax value?" "But let us go further as to the value of the Santa Fe railroad. The public presume anything to be worth what it will ordinarily sell for on the market. The stock exchanges of the country are the usual markets for railroad property and a railroad property is worth in money whatever can be realized from the sale of its stocks and bonds. According to the official records, the Santa Fe railroad at the average market quotations for the past 12 months is worth FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, instead of THIRTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, as the Oklahoma board of appraisers put it.

"In other words, the Oklahoma board of appraisers put a tax valuation on the Santa Fe railroad which is only equal to SIX and TWO THIRDS PER CENT or ONE FIFTEENTH part of the cash market value of that property.

"Now, reader, clearly the governor, the secretary and auditor of Oklahoma Territory have disobeyed the laws of that territory.

"The question as to whether or not this is simply a legal wrong or whether it goes farther and imposes unjustly upon the other tax payers will depend upon what appraisements of other property may be. If your merchant's goods, your home in the town, your farm and your live stock is appraised for taxation at only One-Fifteenth part of its market value then the injustice of this railroad appraisalment is in part relieved. You, Oklahoma readers of the New-State Tribune will know better than we do whether your property is valued for taxation at more than One-Fifteenth part of its market value.

"This is not today a political question, neither republican party, nor democratic party of Oklahoma Territory, as such, are responsible for this gross violation of law. If a wrong has been done the people of Oklahoma Territory, it is chargeable directly to this Board of Appraisers. They may have some explanation, but from all the facts as we have them, the appraisalment of the Santa Fe railroad for taxation in Oklahoma is ridiculous in the extreme and what is true in this analysis of the Santa Fe appraisalment, is likewise true as to every other railroad in Oklahoma."

TO USE FOR THE INVALID.

How to Make a Blackberry Cordial, Elderberry Wine and a Wine from Blackberries.

Blackberry Cordial.—To one quart juice add one pound granulated sugar, and one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Boil gently for 30 minutes and when nearly cooled, add one-half quart of the best quality of rum. Bottle while warm and cork tightly. Seal if not intended for immediate use. A tablespoon four times a day is the usual dose, though in severe cases it may be increased to a small wineglass. Excellent for summer complaints.

Elderberry Wine.—To one quart juice add three pounds granulated sugar, dissolved in two quarts hot water. Set aside in a stone crock for about six weeks. When bubbles cease to rise on top of the liquid, it is ready to bottle. It can be used at once, but

the older it is, the better. The same process can be used for currant wine, and a very nice wine can be made from huckleberries.

Blackberry Wine.—Measure your berries and mash them. To each gallon berries add one quart boiling water. Let stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain and to each gallon add two pounds granulated sugar. Bottle, cork tightly and let stand four months. This is another way: Mash the berries, add one quart boiling water to each gallon berries and let stand for 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Strain into a keg, adding two pounds best granulated sugar, and one-half pint pure, refined alcohol to each gallon. Cork tightly and let stand four months, when it will be ready for use. It is a fine wine to use in cases of sickness. One pint of best rye whiskey may be used instead of alcohol, if desired. —Farm and Home.

ON HOW TO USE MINT.

Mint Bed Easily Grown and Various Ways in Which the Delicious Flavor May Be Imparted.

Mint is always in favor and a mint bed will develop with the least hint of encouragement. The uses of the herb are countless.

Many sweet dishes are improved by the flavor of a leaf or two chopped fine. Chopped mint may be added to a cooked vegetable, a meat salad, an apple or celery salad or to cream of pea or potato soup.

For a mint sherbet, the leaves are carefully bruised slightly, add a cupful, packed down, to a pint of boiling water; steep for 20 minutes. Add the grated yellow rind and juice of a lemon and a cupful of sugar.

Cover and let infuse until cold. Strain and pour into the can of the freezer, packing with equal quantities of ice and salt; freeze to a mush. Remove the dasher, scrape the ice from the sides of the can and let remain in until ready to serve. Serve in small green glass sherbet cups flecked with gold.

If preferred, the following fruits may be added to the sherbet. To the quantity mentioned add the juice of three oranges, a cupful of pineapple juice and the milk from one coconut. Turn into the freezer, and when half frozen, stir in the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and a wine glassful of any preferred wine.

Mint sauce for spring lamb or for game is made as follows: Chop fine the well-cleaned leaves of a bunch of mint and pour over them half a cup of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover closely and let stand in a cool place half an hour. Then add a dash of paprika, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix thoroughly. —N. Y. Sun.

Children's Everyday Clothes.

For everyday wear, children are wearing linen dresses, and linen of the most durable nature. The material comes this season in practically a never-wear-out grade, and some of the prettiest of everyday dresses are made out of it. Embroidered bands are ever so fashionable this season and the embroidery is done in white or in colors, both being fashionable.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAIN
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
I. McNair, Agent.

St. Louis
Hannibal,
Kansas City,
Junction City,
Oklahoma City,
to the North,
and all points beyond.

Houston,
Dallas,
Fort Worth,
San Antonio,
Galveston,
in Texas,
and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and
will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning loco motives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

To Save Table Cloths.

A friend with a large family used to be much disturbed over the frequency with which she had to renew her table linen, and especially the tablecloths. At last she hit this plan: When she buys her linen, she sees to it that it is wider than necessary, and also a few inches longer. Then when the edges show the slightest indication of wear, she immediately takes off a strip from one side, four or six inches wide, and a strip from the end. This of course throws the wear upon a different place, and her cloth lasts just as long again. Isn't it well worth trying?

Swiftest of Torpedoes.

The new torpedo of the United States navy is one of the most powerful sea weapons in existence. It will travel more than two and a quarter miles, or twice the range of the Whitehead torpedo, which it supersedes. The new missile is turbine driven. The government will purchase and construct 400 of these torpedoes at a cost of several millions.

Strong Hint in the Figures.

"Gladys," called her pa, "what time is it?"
"It's eleven, father."
"It's 12 up here. Eleven and 12 are 23."
And then the young man departed. —Houston Chronicle.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



G. F. Orchard,
Agent.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News-office.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News-office.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country
in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures
Made From : : : : :

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and
no Expense is being spared in Com-
piling the Work : : : :

See Us About It



PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A GOOD SPRING TONIC
AND
SYSTEM RENOVATOR

TRY IT THIS YEAR • PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the News.

Mrs. Agnes Hayee was here from Roff to enroll her baby.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

Jack Strief of St. Louis is here today.

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. tf 85

J. C. Copeland of Center is in town on business.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. tf 85

Bera, to Dil Coleman and wife, a son this morning.

Dr. Bissant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. tf 279

Wen Hattox of Fitzhugh is in town today.

L. C. Andrews went to Pauls Valley this morning.

Paul Van Horn returned to Denison this morning.

Mrs. Zeb McKoy is here from Stonewall on a visit to relatives.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. R. F. King, West Twelfth street. 51-tf

Mrs. Rich and children went to Pauls Valley this morning to attend the trial of her son Ord.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. tf 812

John C. DeLana, a capitalist from El Reno, was here Saturday on business.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233-tf

Dr. King, D. L. Swank and Mart Massingale went to Tupelo Sunday.

A. B. Yeager of the Stonewall News transacted business here today.

Mary and Ethel Towell of Marlan, Texas, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Kersey.

Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who has been ill for sometime, is improving.

H. A. Davis came in from Oklahoma City and remained over Sunday with his wife.

Mrs. A. E. Adams and children of Ardmore are the guests of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Doss.

Mrs. J. S. Skinner, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Adair, has returned to Wetumka.

John Spruce of Stonewall spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Alexander.

E. W. Cotton, one of Maxwell's leading citizens, was in town today.

Miss Ollie Lee spent Sunday at Sasakwa with her sister, Mrs. S. G. Wood.

Eldridge Clifton is here from Waurika, Oklahoma, and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. L. Walsh.

The Misses McGill, who have been the guests of Miss Fannie McKoy, left this morning for their home in Davis, I. T.

Tom G. Taylor, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Roff, was here Sunday and accompanied W. L. Reed to Tupelo.

A small child of Hugh Tobin and wife, living south of Ada, died and was buried in the city cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church will give a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Biles Tuesday afternoon 3 to 6 and evening 8 to 10. Refreshments 10 cents. Proceeds to go towards building a baptistry. A cordial invitation extended to all. 8t 56

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

Margaret Edmiston and Nena Thompson were among the teachers who left this morning to attend the summer normal at Garland, Texas.

Misses Irene and Blanche Sparger have returned from a visit to relatives in Purcell. They were accompanied home by their aunt, Miss Sam Carter of Bonham, Texas.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 89-tf

J. H. Price has sold out his blacksmith shop at Juaanita and returned to Ada to live. After six months away he concluded very wisely that Ada is a capital town to come back to.

Changed Hands.

The Campbell & Harris Lumber Co. has sold out to Sledge & Tolbert. Mr. Sledge has been identified with the company, having held the position of manager and also owned an interest in the business. J. B. Tolbert is well known in business circles in Ada.

A Hot Blast.

The big blast at Tim Hurley's camp on the O. C. railroad, was fired about five o'clock Sunday afternoon. Ten thousand pounds of powder was to have been used but one charge of several hundred pounds failed to go off. Nearly one thousand pounds of dynamite was used in connection with the powder. A large crowd witnessed the explosion from a safe distance. Those who were there said it was one of the prettiest sights they ever saw. Before a sound was heard the ground slowly upheaved to a height of about ten feet and then came the explosion. Rocks of enormous size were blown to a great height and fell with such force they were completely imbedded in the ground. Several photographers were present and took snap of the explosion.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Womens' Relief Corps in the territorial convention held at Oklahoma City this past week, May 16-18, 1906: "Whereas, The women of the W. R. C. represent a strong patriotic spirit, and "Whereas, The women equally with the men have put forth great effort and made heroic sacrifices for the development of Oklahoma Territory. "Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that, in the constitution for the new state, the women should be guaranteed all rights and privileges equal with those guaranteed the men of Oklahoma." The vote in favor was about four to one.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

Prickly Ash Bitters cures the kidneys, regulates the liver, tones up the stomach and purifies the bowels.

Don't Infract the Children.

If the children are inflicted with chills and fever do not inflict them with disagreeable medicine, when you can get a pleasant remedy like Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. Any child will take it readily. Sold on a signed guaranty to be better than any other by G. M. Ramsey, Druggist.

Postmaster Robbed

G. W. Fouts, postmaster at Riverton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter, which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters; which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for biliousness, neuralgia, weakness and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At G. M. Ramsey's and Dr. F. Z. Holley's drug stores. 50 cents.

COURT TOWNS INCLUDED IN CONFERENCE REPORT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

agreed to by both houses and thus the plan to dispose of the court town problem in the statehood bill was interfered with.

Another amendment of some importance agreed to by the conferees provides that upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, any allottee in Indian Territory may be permitted to survey and plat at his own expense for town site purposes his allotment when the same is located along the line of any railroad where stations are located.

In the Mayor's Court.

The following cases have been tried before Mayor Wood within the past week: The following criminal cases were tried:

G. W. Houser, fighting, fine and cost, \$8.00.
Gaston Dismukes, fighting, fine and cost, \$8.00.

G. B. Dismukes and Sidney Dismukes, charged with assault, jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Fred T. Hutsie, drunkenness, fine and costs \$11.75.

W. T. Enlow, associating with a disreputable woman, fine and costs, \$11.75.

Lillie Barnes, vagrancy, fine and costs, \$21.40. The defendant ran off but was apprehended at Violet and the cost and fine collected.

J. C. Gregg, butchering a hog in the city limits, fine and costs, \$8.00.

Will Thompson and Chas. Spert, charged with disturbing the peace. Jury trial. Thompson acquitted, Spert found guilty; fine \$18.10.

Henry Roland, charged with assault and battery, fine and costs, \$8.00.

The civil cases were as follows: J. Robinson vs. G. B. Dodd, defendant, vs. Citizens National Bank, garnishee.

Fabian Mfg. Co. vs. Reed & Harrison, suit on account.

Oklahoma City Packing Co. vs. H. A. Pike and C. L. Hickey, defendants, and Jim Perry, garnishee.

Rals & Coleman vs. Robt. Flemming, suit on account.

University Commencement.

The News acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend the 14th annual Commencement of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, June 2-8.

Diplomas will be awarded to thirty-seven graduates this year. Two notable features of the program are the Baccalaureate sermon, June 3, by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, an eminent divine of Louisville, Ken., and the annual address, June 8, by William Allen White, the distinguished writer and publicist.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. S. Manager,

DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1901.
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10tw-7

J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

FOR SALE OR RENT:—Nice six room residence, Daggas Addition. tf 58 U. G. Winn.

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thorston, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-tf

Notice!

The building committee of the M. E. Church South will open bids for the carpenter work for the new brick church Thursday, May 31, 1906. All persons wanting to bid on this work will have their bids in by 9 o'clock on that day. 56 4t

J. W. Hays
J. W. Beard } Com.
Frank Jones

Married In Camp.

John Ingram and Laura Luther were married at the railroad camps near Ada on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Y. Coleman.

Subscribe for The News.

If You Were

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12 13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured? A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

HENRY M. FURMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN
LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

W. H. L. Campbell Joel Terrell

CAMPBELL & TERRELL
Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts
Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.
First Class Work Guaranteed
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.
South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner
LEADING GROCERS
Phone 125 Main St

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor
Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do
Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Field by Druggist or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 50c. or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

The NICKEL STORE

Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Pudding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 30c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt. 30c; 8 qt., 48c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt, 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures. 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt. 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt. 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Sew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main Street third door west of Rallow's corner.

Phone 77.

A Big Corn Yield and How to Get It

By C. P. HARTLEY,
United States Department of Agriculture.

For best results this plant needs fertile soil and a good supply of moisture. Cotton plants and grass plants yield a crop somewhat in proportion to the fertility of the soil, but not so with corn. A small cotton plant will produce its proportion of cotton and the crop of timothy that reaches a height of but 18 inches will produce half as much hay as a crop that reaches a height of three feet. This is not true of the corn plant. It is necessary that the plant make a good growth and attain to near its maxi-

rapidly, and placing it where it will remain dry and at a comparatively uniform temperature throughout the winter.

It is certain that the average yield per acre throughout the United States could be increased five bushels per acre in one year's time if no seed were planted except that which has received proper care.

The preparation of the land is a point that requires careful attention. For many sections of the country a fall-plowed clover sod furnishes one

A SQUASH COURT

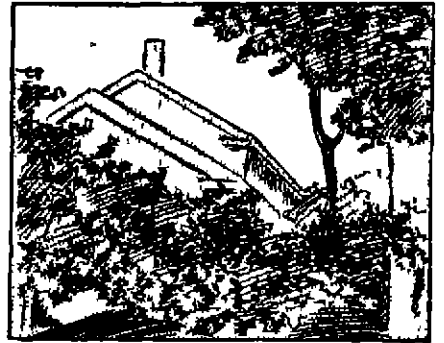
How It Served a Double Purpose.

Not a court for the popular variety of tennis now known by this name, but a neighbor's honyard, with heaps of old rubbish, piles of lumber, and a busy brood of scratching hens and fighting roosters. On the roof of a low shed hung the family washing, and from the barn windows the cattle made mouths and the pig turned up his nose at the living next door.



THE UNSIGHTLY CHICKEN YARD.

They wished to be rid of the sight of these, though they could not altogether escape the sound or smell. This "court" was bounded on one side by a high fence of poultry netting about 50 feet long. With the neighbors' permission squash vines were planted the entire length of this fence, in hills about six feet apart, making the soil good and rich, and leaving about three plants to a hill. The plants were permitted to grow on the ground on one side of the fence until the runners were about a yard long, then when the vines were fastened to the wires they were high enough up so

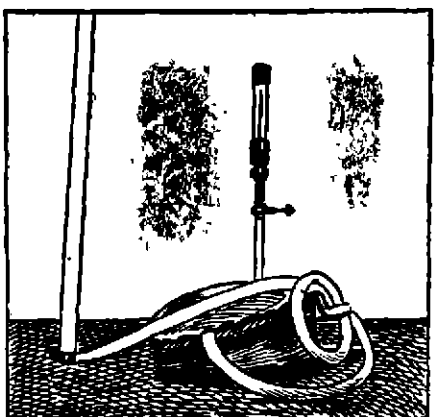


THE SQUASH VINE SCREEN.

that the hens could not pick off the tip ends and thus stop their growth. Although this was intended only for a screen to this "court," says the Indianapolis News, it proved a most satisfactory method of raising squashes. Being exposed to the light and air on all sides they ripen early and have no yellow spots, no slugs nor snails, such as are found on squashes ripened on the ground.

Make Your Own Seed Separator

This machine was devised by A. D. Shamel, of the United States department of agriculture. It is used extensively in some parts of the central valley and is gaining in favor

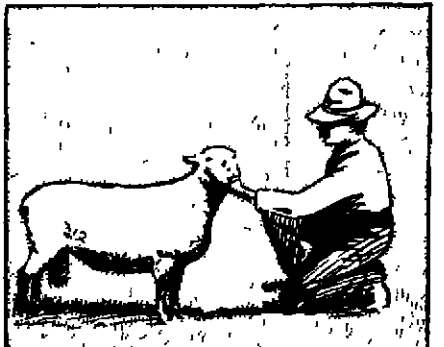


TOBACCO SEED SEPARATOR.

elsewhere. The machine operates as a blower, forcing out the light, shabby and undesirable seed and retaining the heavy, promising specimens. Growers who wish to construct a blower can obtain the above pictured material from almost any chemical supply house. It consists of a flat bellows, rubber and glass tubes and valve tube. The question of better seed is now receiving much attention in such states as Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and in New England as well.

The Aristocrat of the Mutton Sheep

The Southdown is accepted as the aristocrat of mutton sheep, not for its size, but for its smoothness and



A SOUTHDOWN RAM.

(Highly prized animal possessed by the Colorado Experiment station.) plumpness of body and sweet, tender and juicy meat. The quality of the lambs of this popular breed always command the highest price in the market.—R. E. Roberts.

FARMERS' BEST FRIEND.—The cultivator is the farmer's best friend, and he who realizes this most fully, seldom is obliged to go to bank with his note.

The Pasturing of Rape

Prof. Thomas Shaw Points Out the Best and Safest Methods for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

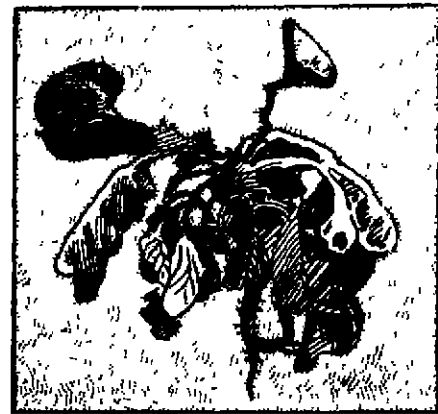
Rape furnishes fine pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, also fowls. But some care is necessary in grazing it down with cattle or sheep, lest bloat should result. Many valuable sheep have thus been lost, and in some instances cattle. They eat ravenously of the plant, as they become very fond of it, and when taken thus freely on an empty stomach, gas is generated to such an extent that soon the animal dies from suffocation if not promptly relieved.

The conditions that favor bloat are, much succulence in the rape, dampness on the plants from dew or rain, and feeding upon the rape, while the stomach is empty. I have noticed that the tendency to produce bloat in rape is much greater in the damp climate of Ontario than in the drier climate of the upper Mississippi basin. But the danger is sometimes present in the latter area as well as in the former.

The danger is also greater where the rape plants are immature and especially when the lack of maturity is considerable. When sheep are turned in to graze upon half-grown rape, the danger of loss is much greater than when the rape is grown and has a large amount of stalk. The danger is considerably greater when the rape plants are wet.

When sheep and cattle are turned in to graze on rape, the following caution should be observed. They should not be allowed to go into the rape while hungry at any time. This is especially true when the grazing first begins. The plan sometimes adopted is to feed the animals some rape food and then turn them into the rape field and leave them there day and night.

A second method is to turn into the rape for a short time and then remove the animals, leaving them in the rape pasture for a longer season each day.



WELL-DEVELOPED RAPE PLANT.

(The illustration shows a well-developed rape plant taken from the experimental plot at the University of Illinois. The leaf growth is large and in many ways the plant is a typical one.)

until they have become accustomed to the rape. This plan is safer for cattle than the other, but under some conditions it may not be necessary, as when other food is growing along with the rape.

When rape is sown in grain fields along with the grain and pastured in autumn, sometimes after the grain has been removed, the grass, and it may be weeds and other grain growing up in the field, furnish a variety of food along with the rape. Because of this the danger from bloat is very much reduced.

The same is true of rape grown in mixtures. In some instances it is sown along with corn, or sorghum or millet, to provide grazing, and when thus grown the hazard is reduced just in proportion as the other foods are present. It should be remembered, however, that under some conditions the element of hazard may still be present, even when the rape plants grow among other food. Particularly is this true in seasons when the food is very succulent.

A grass pasture at hand is an excellent aid to a rape pasture, even though the grass should have lost much of its succulence. This is apt to be the case in the early autumn, which is the season when rape is more commonly ready for being turned in upon.

Usually the plan is best that turns sheep onto rape when it is well-grown. The rape provides more food when grazed down under these conditions than when grazed earlier, and then again after it has grown up more or less. It is probable, however, that swine will do better on rape when turned somewhat earlier. They prefer rape leaves green and succulent. Sheep fatten better on rape that has produced much of stem. But rape should not be grazed by any kind of stock when young, or the plants may be destroyed.

Grain is sometimes fed to sheep and cattle when grazing on rape, but in other instances none is given. The grain fed in the early morning will likely lessen the hazard from bloat, and it will probably pay to feed it under some conditions, but sheep will fatten nicely on well-grown rape under ordinary conditions without grain. Swine should have some additional grain food.

The owners of pedigreed sheep should be careful as to how they graze them upon rape. If loss should occur, it is heavy, because of the value of the sheep. But they may be fed on rape cut and carted to them without any hazard, as the amount fed may be controlled.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Traction Engines for the Small Farm

Are a Certainty of the Future, Claims One Who has Used Traction Power on Large Farm.

I believe we shall have the horse with us always, though the new motive power is going to supplant him nearly altogether in draft work, even in cultivating the soil, except vineyards, orchards and gardens, writes a California correspondent of Farm and Home. I have no doubts about anything taking his place when it comes to stepping over plants, dodging under limbs and creeping between vines.

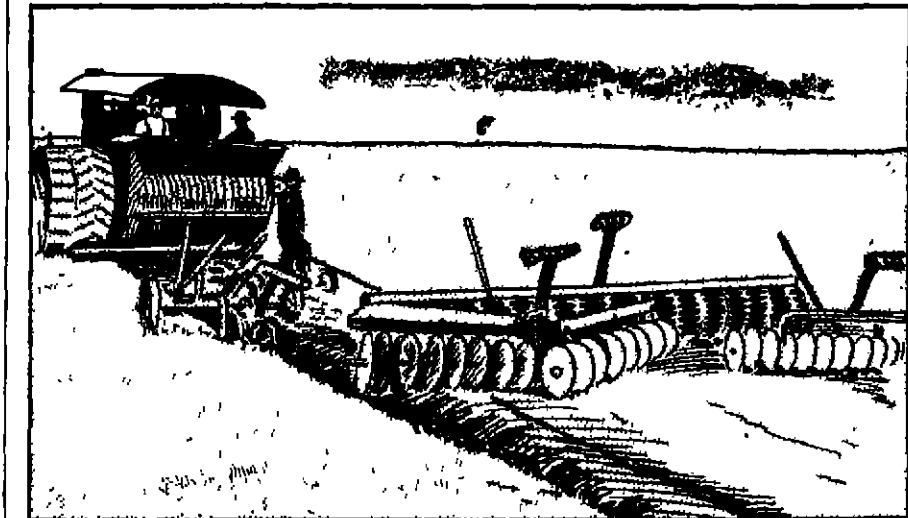
Though I have used steam power to a great extent for years in harvesting, I have not been so successful in using it to cultivate the soil. The reason of this, I contend, is that all motor plows, harrows and cultivators are so large and unyielding that it is almost impossible to move them in soft ground.

The steam plows that we have in

driving wheels being sometimes eight feet wide. Thousands of acres in California are farmed with these engines that could not be cultivated in any other way.

To prove that this new power would take the place of the horse in cultivating the fields only requires smaller traction engines—something just large enough to take the place of two or four horses and weighing from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds. The farmers of smaller tracts would then be able to buy such machines, and, I predict, that they would give satisfaction. Of course, there would be days when they could not be used in winter. The time they would save, however, would make up for this, as in good weather they could be run night and day just as is being done now with the large ones.

Steam is practically the only power



A MODERN STEAM PLOWING OUTFIT AT WORK.

(This outfit consists of a 22-horsepower 14-inch plow, a 16-foot crusher and two 8-foot disk harrows. It is owned and operated by Lemke Bros., Ramsey county, North Dakota, who say: "We turned 23 1-2 feet of prairie to a round, at the same time, putting it in shape for the drills without further trouble. We averaged 23 miles per day, making the average in acres about 38%. Some days we made 30 miles, breaking and preparing ready for the drills about 42 1-2 acres. We used no plowmen and broke deeper than was necessary. Our average in coal consumed per acre was 98 pounds.")

California generally weigh from 16 to 24 tons, and plow a strip 16 or 24 feet wide. Such outfits cannot be used successfully except under favorable conditions. Still it must be admitted that in the low marsh land of San Joaquin valley these large steam plows are taking the place of horses. In fact, horses cannot be used with satisfaction in the summer time, the ground dries and cracks to such an extent that a horse cannot walk over the surface.

The steam traction engine drawing plows over this kind of land resembles very much a huge roller, the

used at present in propelling the farm tractors of this country. In England, however, they are now drawing plows with tractors furnished with gas engines. They are light affairs compared to ours, weighing approximately about one ton and drawing two and three plows. The gasoline engine is much cheaper power than steam, and just as soon as it can be applied successfully for traction engines there will be great strides made in horseless farming. The coming power for tractors will, no doubt, be electricity, but that time appears to be a long way off.

Does Your Land Need Liming?

Test with Litmus Paper and Apply the Lime if It Is Sour—How to Do It.

Enough experimental work has been done with lime on the land to demonstrate conclusively that lime pays where land is sour or in need of physical improvement. Lands that long have been given to grass, or



A GOOD LIME DISTRIBUTOR.

(It was made from mower wheels and used at Ohio Experimental station.)

have become hard and stiff because their humus has been used up and destroyed by continual cultivation, frequently show marvelous results from a moderate use of quicklime.

Lime shows its power in affecting the soil properties which constitute fertility; in changing soil texture to the extent that sandy soils are improved and heavy clays are made open and crumbly; in releasing potassium and making it available for use of plants. Nitrication is helped, organic matter is decomposed, and the soil is sweetened. Surely a number of good deeds it does, and with lasting effect.

Does your soil look sad and sickly? If so it may need lime. Does your soil fail to produce vigorous growth and good color in the plants it grows? If so it probably needs lime. Does your soil show acidity when tested? If so it truly needs lime.

Get a penny's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take from the field a handful of wet earth that looks suspicious, insert your knife blade, and in the opening put a strip of blue litmus paper, and press the soil tightly about it. If sour, in a few hours the paper will become reddish in color and you may know that lime

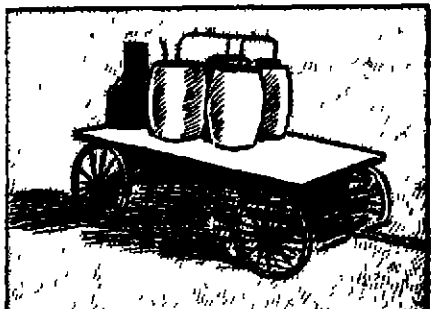
is needed to correct the acidity, for most of our plants do but poorly in acid soils.

"How shall we apply lime?" A common and practicable and inexpensive way suggested by Charles W. Burkett, in Farming, is to place 10 or 20 bushels of an acre in heaps of two or three bushels, covering with soil or old sacks until the lime falls apart and becomes thoroughly slacked. This done, you should spread evenly over the soil and harrow in.

Too constant use of lime is undesirable. An application once in four or five years is sufficient. Try liming this year if only in a small way. It may be the medicine you want.

Fire Engine Cooker for Lime-Sulphur Spray

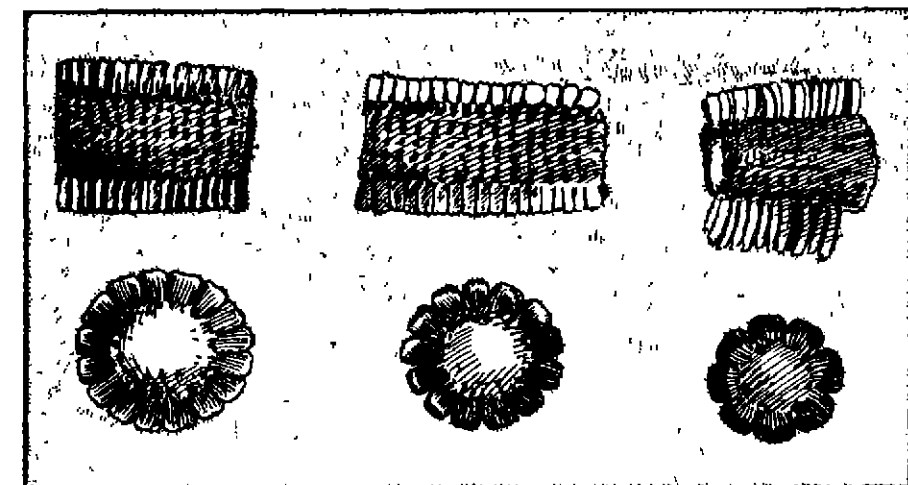
A steam boiling outfit does away with much of the trouble and delay in preparing lime-sulphur sprays, but not every orchardist can afford to equip himself. The remedy has been in a dozen cases I know of to combine in cooking at some central point from a stationary boiler. Our illustration shows a better plan, in that the boiler is hung at the rear of a "cook wagon," and the outfit can be moved from place to place; while stationed at any



OLD FIRE ENGINE'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

point it will deliver as much material as six of eight pumps will ordinarily need. The boiler, explains the Rural New Yorker, is an old fire engine boiler which had been discarded, but was picked up by a cooperative spraying club, and will be made to do nighting rather than rusting out.

STUFF THE LAND WITH FOOD.—If your average yields are not so good as they were once, you are farming wrongly somewhere. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred good tillage, stable manure, some legumes, like cow-peas or clover, and then a change in crops, will prove the remedy and cure the land of its disease.



GOOD AND POOR CORN.

(In selecting seed corn it is very important to have kernels uniform and compactly placed on cob.)

num size before it will produce a good crop of grain.

Many failures in corn growing are due to the choice of land. Of all the land in the United States that is planted in corn, fully one-fourth is not suited to its requirements. The most fertile portion of the farm should be devoted to corn, and rotation of crops practised so as to prevent depletion of the soil, and depredations of insects and disease, which are sure to occur if corn is grown from year to year on the same land.

Aside from having adapted itself to the conditions found in various parts of the United States, this plant has adapted itself to the varying conditions of soil found in particular localities. It is of much importance that a farmer choose the strain or variety of corn that is adapted to his farm. Many make a mistake in trying to grow varieties that are too large for the fertility of the soil. The strains that produce the largest ears can profitably be grown on very rich river-bottom soil where moisture is abundant, but for upland of medium fertility, and where moisture is apt to be deficient during the growing season, larger yields and better quality are obtained by choosing strains that produce well-formed, medium-sized ears. Some labor under the impression that a strain of corn grown for a series of years in a particular locality will "run out." It may "run out," but if it does, it is due to the carelessness of the person who selects the seed rather than the fact that it has been grown for a series of years in that particular locality. In fact, by careful seed selection and the continued growing of a strain of corn under certain conditions of soil and climate, it can from year to year be improved in quality and production. We have



IDEAL SEED CORN.

(These typical kernels are a model to breed to and show what can be accomplished by seed selection.)

ample proof of this in the fact that the best strains of corn are those that have been grown for a series of years in particular sections of the country, and improved by systematic seed selection.

There are certain characters of stalk, ear and kernel that should receive attention when seed corn is selected in the field. A rather thick stalk, free from disease and suckers, and bearing a good ear or ears at or slightly below the middle, is a desirable stalk. A cylindrical ear is desirable because it permits of the greatest possible yield of grain and great uniformity in size and shape of kernel. Depth of kernel is one of the most important characteristics good seed ears should possess. By slightly increasing the length of kernel we can most readily increase the percentage of grain. It is much better to choose seed ears with long kernels, rather than those with the smallest cob, as the latter tend toward smaller ears. The kernels should be of such shape that they will fit compactly on the cob, producing a solid, heavy ear. They should be solid and possess a large, smooth chit or germ.

Seed ears possessing these desirable characters will not yield well if they are not cared for from the time they are gathered in the fall until planting time. It must be remembered that each kernel possesses a living germ and should be treated as a living thing. Good care consists in the selection of the seed soon after the crop ripens, drying thoroughly and quite

WEATHER FORECAST:
Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:
At 3 p. m., 84 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1906

NUMBER 57

HOT WEATHER REQUISITES

Two Piece Suits

HAWES
SAILORS



GENUINE
PANAMAS

\$2.00
2.50
3.00

\$5.00
6.50
7.50

Edwin Clapp Low Cuts, \$5.00 and \$5.50

"Our Own Make" Low Cuts, \$3.50 and \$4.00

And Other Styles Down to \$1.50

We Would Like to Show You

Scott-Hoard Co

SECRETARY'S NEW RULES WORRY OIL LAND LESSEES

Muskogee, I. T., May 28.—The Secretary of the Interior exploded a bomb in the camp of the oil men of Indian Territory today when the new rules and regula-

some officer of a bank certifying that the lessee is financially able to carry out the terms of the lease, and that he is not directly or indirectly associated with any

FAMILY FEUD RESULTS IN BATTLE WITH KNIVES

At a party near the town of Maxwell last Saturday night two brothers named Albert and George Buchanan had a serious difficulty with two other brothers named Tobe and Bud McClure. One of the Buchanans was hurt to some extent and Tobe McClure received a serious knife cut. None of the injuries appear to be fatal.

The trouble occurred at the home of Mr. Bean, three miles northeast of Maxwell. The origin of the difficulty is not known, but Deputy, U. S. Marshal Chapman, who went to the scene Sunday night, after making an investigation, placed George Buchanan under arrest, and it is reported that his brother Albert has skiped.

All of the combatants are young men of the community and

the Buchanans are old settlers in that neighborhood.

Realized \$80 From the Show.

The Younger Amusement Co. finished its festive week in Ada Saturday night. The Fire Department and the Band Boys received as their portion of the week's proceeds the net sum of \$88.80, which will be divided equally between the two. The contract was that they should have 15 per cent of receipts in the four main shows and 25 per cent of side show money. Messrs. Timberlake and Walters, the financial agents of the firemen and the band, are gratified over the proceeds, saying the sum is rather beyond their expectations.

Rev. Rippey left for Ft. Worth this morning where he will deliver an address to the alumni of the Polytechnic college of which he has the honor of being the first graduate.

5 KILLED AND 25 MORE INJURED BY THUNDERBOLT

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—During the progress of a baseball game last afternoon in an open field about three miles from the city a thunderstorm came up, accompanied by vivid lightning, which struck in the midst of the crowd, instantly killing five of the spectators and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

At least fifteen or twenty others were shocked and knocked down by the stroke, who quickly recovered and were able to leave the scene. The field was strewn with bits of shoes and clothing from those who were killed or seriously injured, and the bodies of the dead presented a terrible spectacle, being burned in num-

erous places. A silver dollar taken from the pocket of one of the victims was melted on both sides.

Will Observe Decoration Day.

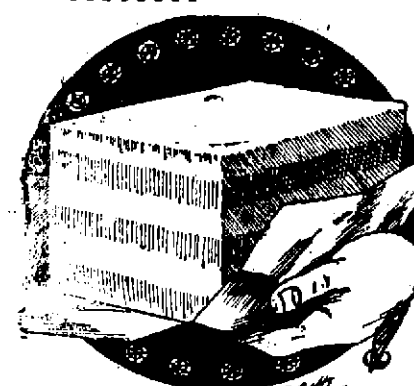
Wednesday, May 30, will be Decoration Day, a date dedicated to honoring the soldier dead, particularly by floral tributes. It will be observed in Ada jointly by the Confederate Veterans and members of the G. A. R. All Sons and Daughters of both the Gray and the Blue are expected to participate in the exercises. The program is for all to gather at the News building at 11 a. m., Wednesday, provided with an abundance of flowers; thence in a body they will repair to the cemetery and decorate graves of all departed soldiers.

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$8.00 and \$8.50, reduced to.....\$4 95
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to.....\$4 20
All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for.....4 00
Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.



As Fragrant as Flowers

but more lasting and far less expensive. It's wonderful what exquisite odors can be extracted from nature.

A Dainty Bottle of Perfume:

is always necessary in the boudoir. We sell perfumes of standard make. A delicate perfume of lasting odor is worth a dozen other that are inferior. You're safe when you buy of us.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$68,500. Ada, Ind. Ter.



BRANDING CATTLE

tions governing the leasing of lands in Indian Territory for oil purposes were received here. The new regulations go into effect June 15, 1906, and all leases now pending before the department, either here or in Washington, must conform with the new regulations.

Under the new rules the Secretary has the right at any time to annul a lease where he thinks the provisions have been violated. Also each oil lease must be accompanied with a certificate from

other person, firm or corporation. In fact, the new rules require new leases altogether and more red tape.

It is commonly talked on the streets here that there will be a great deal of oil stock for sale, as many people own stock in many different companies and under the new provisions no company can take a lease where they own stock in another company. In fact, the lid is screwed down on the lease business in the Territory for fair.

COURT TOWNS INCLUDED IN CONFERENCE REPORT

Washington, May 28.—Wilburton, Bartlesville, Duncan and Tulsa will be made court towns if the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill should be adopted, which, of course, it will. The report was made to

the House Saturday. After giving further consideration to the question the conferees concluded they had no authority to strike out provisions that had been

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 8, 1889.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN RAILROAD TAXATION.

The New-State Tribune contains an editorial exposing the flagrant undervaluation of railroad properties for taxes in Oklahoma. It is replete with valuable information and sounds a note of warning to the people of the new state in the matter of equitable taxation. Taking up the published report of the Oklahoma board of appraisers, the Tribune makes an analysis of the valuation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., which is typical of all the railroad valuations in that territory.

"There is slightly less than 630 miles of this railroad in Oklahoma," says the Tribune, "and the board of appraisers valued this entire property at slightly less than \$2,500,000, almost exactly \$3,900 per mile.

"The law of Oklahoma, Art. 3, Chap. 75, designates the Governor, Secretary and the Auditor of Territory as the board of appraisers and requires them to make the appraisal of all railroad property in March, April and May in each year. This board is required to appraise all such property at its 'actual cash value.' The railroad property includes not only the roadbed and right of way, but all appurtenances, rolling stock, tools, moneys, credits, etc., and every one of the members of this board has taken a solemn oath to honestly discharge all his duties, which include the appraisal of railroad property at its actual cash value.

"Now, then, if \$3,900 per mile, track and all other assets included, is the actual cash value of the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma, then the members of the board of appraisal have honestly discharged their official duty. If it is not so, then obviously these officers have ignored their oath of office."

Then the editorial proceeds to make comparisons with the valuation of the same road in Missouri, which is \$15,000 per mile, and in Texas, which is in excess of \$8,000 per mile. This notwithstanding the actual value of the road's properties in Missouri are only slightly greater and in Texas even less than that of its properties in Oklahoma.

Pursuing the investigation further it is shown by the railroad's own report of the year 1905 that its average net profit was \$3,172.48 per mile. This would make a net profit, according to the Oklahoma valuation, of 75 per cent. "In other words the Santa Fe railroad in Oklahoma will in every one year and four months earn in cash as much as the tax appraisal board says is the full cash value of the railroad."

The Tribune pauses to put this pertinent query: "Does other classes of property in Oklahoma earn 75 per cent per annum on their

tax value?"

"But let us go further as to the value of the Santa Fe railroad. The public presume anything to be worth what it will ordinarily sell for on the market. The stock exchanges of the country are the usual markets for railroad property and a railroad property is worth in money whatever can be realized from the sale of its stocks and bonds. According to the official records, the Santa Fe railroad at the average market quotations for the past 12 months is worth FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, instead of THIRTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MILE, as the Oklahoma board of appraisers put it.

"In other words, the Oklahoma board of appraisers put a tax valuation on the Santa Fe railroad which is only equal to SIX and TWO THIRDS PER CENT or ONE FIFTEENTH part of the cash market value of that property.

"Now, reader, clearly the governor, the secretary and auditor of Oklahoma Territory have disobeyed the laws of that territory.

"The question as to whether or not this is simply a legal wrong or whether it goes farther and imposes unjustly upon the other taxpayers will depend upon what appraisements of other property may be. If your merchant's goods, your home in the towns, your farm and your live stock is appraised for taxation at only One-Fifteenth part of its market value then the injustice of this railroad appraisalment is in part relieved. You, Oklahoma readers of the New-State Tribune will know better than we do whether your property is valued for taxation at more than One Fifteenth part of its market value.

"This is not today a political question, neither republican party, nor democratic party of Oklahoma Territory, as such, are responsible for this gross violation of law. If a wrong has been done the people of Oklahoma Territory, it is chargeable directly to this Board of Appraisers. They may have some explanation, but from all the facts as we have them, the appraisalment of the Santa Fe railroad for taxation in Oklahoma is ridiculous in the extreme and what is true in this analysis of the Santa Fe appraisalment, is likewise true as to every other railroad in Oklahoma."

TO USE FOR THE INVALID.

How to Make a Blackberry Cordial, Elderberry Wine and a Wine from Blackberries.

Blackberry Cordial.—To one quart juice add one pound granulated sugar, and one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Boil gently for 20 minutes and when nearly cooled, add one-half quart of the best quality of rum. Bottle while warm and cork tightly. Seal if not intended for immediate use. A tablespoon four times a day is the usual dose, though in severe cases it may be increased to a small wineglass. Excellent for summer complaints.

Elderberry Wine.—To one quart juice add three pounds granulated sugar, dissolved in two quarts hot water. Set aside in a stone crock for about six weeks. When bubbles cease to rise on top of the liquid, it is ready to bottle. It can be used at once, but

the older it is, the better. The same process can be used for currant wine, and a very nice wine can be made from huckleberries.

Blackberry Wine.—Measure your berries and wash them. To each gallon berries add one quart boiling water. Let stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain and to each gallon add two pounds granulated sugar. Bottle, cork tightly and let stand four months. This is another way: Mash the berries, add one quart boiling water to each gallon berries and let stand for 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Strain into a keg, adding two pounds best granulated sugar, and one-half pint pure, refined alcohol to each gallon. Cork tightly and let stand four months, when it will be ready for use. It is a fine wine to use in cases of sickness. One pint of best rye whiskey may be used instead of alcohol, if desired. —Farm and Home.

ON HOW TO USE MINT.

Mint Bed Easily Grown and Various Ways in Which the Delicious Flavor May Be Imparted.

Mint is always in favor and a mint bed will develop with the least hint of encouragement. The uses of the herb are countless.

Many sweet dishes are improved by the flavor of a leaf or two chopped fine. Chopped mint may be added to a cooked vegetable, a meat salad, an apple or celery salad or to cream of pea or potato soup.

For a mint sherbet, the leaves are merely bruised slightly, add a cupful, packed down, to a pint of boiling water; steep for 20 minutes. Add the grated yellow rind and juice of a lemon and a cupful of sugar.

Cover and let infuse until cold. Strain and pour into the can of the freezer, packing with equal quantities of ice and salt; freeze to a mush. Remove the dasher, scrape the ice from the sides of the can and let remain in until ready to serve. Serve in small green glass sherbet cups flecked with gold.

If preferred, the following fruits may be added to the sherbet. To the quantity mentioned add the juice of three oranges, a cupful of pineapple juice and the milk from one coconut. Turn into the freezer, and when half frozen, stir in the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and a wine glassful of any preferred wine.

Mint sauce for spring lamb or for game is made as follows: Chop fine the well-cleaned leaves of a bunch of mint and pour over them half a cup of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover closely and let stand in a cool place half an hour. Then add a dash of paprika, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix thoroughly. —N. Y. Sun.

Children's Everyday Clothes.

For everyday wear, children are wearing linen dresses, and linen of the most durable nature. The material comes this season in practically a never-wear-out grade, and some of the prettiest of everyday dresses are made out of it. Embroidered bands are ever so fashionable this season and the embroidery is done in white or in colors, both being fashionable.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS

FRISCO SYSTEM TIME CARD. Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS
No. 508 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
I. McNaair, Agent.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

St. Louis, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Galveston, in Texas, and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

To Save Table Cloths.
A friend with a large family used to be much disturbed over the frequency with which she had to renew her table linen, and especially the tablecloths. At last she hit this plan: When she buys her linen, she sees to it that it is wider than necessary, and also a few inches longer. Then when the edges show the slightest indication of wear, she immediately takes off a strip from one side, four or six inches wide, and a strip from the end. This of course throws the wear upon a different place, and her cloth lasts just as long again. Isn't it well worth trying?

Swiftest of Torpedoes.
The new torpedo of the United States navy is one of the most powerful sea weapons in existence. It will travel more than two and a quarter miles, or twice the range of the Whitehead torpedo, which it supersedes. The new missile is turbine driven. The government will purchase and construct 400 of these torpedoes at a cost of several millions.

Strong Hint in the Figures.
"Gladys," called her pa, "what time is it?"
"It's eleven, father."
"It's 12 up here. Eleven and 12 are 23."
And then the young man departed. —Houston Chronicle.

M. K. T. Special
Round trip rates From Ada, I. T.:
St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.
Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.
Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.
Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.
Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.



C. F. Orchard, Agent.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work

See Us About It



PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A GOOD SPRING TONIC AND SYSTEM RENOVATOR

TRY IT THIS YEAR - PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

LOCAL NEWS

Subscribe for the News.

Mrs. Agnes Hayes was here from Roff to enroll her baby.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work.

Jack Strief of St. Louis is here today.

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's.

J. O. Copeland of Center is in town on business.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor.

Born, to Dil Coleman and wife, a son this morning.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Wee Hattox of Fitzhugh is in town today.

L. C. Andrews went to Pauls Valley this morning.

Paul Van Horn returned to Denison this morning.

Mrs. Zeb McKoy is here from Stonewall on a visit to relatives.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. R. F. King, West Twelfth street.

Mrs. Rich and children went to Pauls Valley this morning to attend the trial of her son Ord.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92.

John C. DeLana, a capitalist from El Reno, was here Saturday on business.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1.

Dr. King, D. L. Swank and Mart Massingale went to Tupelo Sunday.

A. B. Yeager of the Stonewall News transacted business here today.

Mary and Ethel Towell of Marlan, Texas, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Kersey.

Mrs. E. H. McKendree, who has been ill for sometime, is improving.

H. A. Davis came in from Oklahoma City and remained over Sunday with his wife.

Mrs. A. E. Adams and children of Ardmore are the guests of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Doss.

Mrs. J. S. Skinner, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Adair, has returned to Wetumka.

John Spruce of Stonewall spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Alexander.

E. W. Cotton, one of Maxwell's leading citizens, was in town today.

Miss Ollie Lee spent Sunday at Sasakwa with her sister, Mrs. S. G. Wood.

Eldridge Clifton is here from Waurika, Oklahoma, and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. L. Walsh.

The Misses McGill, who have been the guests of Miss Fannie McKoy, left this morning for their home in Davis, I. T.

Tom G. Taylor, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Roff, was here Sunday and accompanied W. L. Reed to Tupelo.

A small child of Hugh Tobin and wife, living south of Ada, died and was buried in the city cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church will give a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Biles Tuesday afternoon 3 to 6 and evening 8 to 10. Refreshments 10 cents. Proceeds to go towards building a baptistry. A cordial invitation extended to all.

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Margaret Edmiston and Nena Thompson were among the teachers who left this morning to attend the summer normal at Garland, Texas.

Misses Irene and Blanche Sparger have returned from a visit to relatives in Purcell. They were accompanied home by their aunt, Miss Sam Carter of Bonham, Texas.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co.

J. H. Price has sold out his blacksmith shop at Janaita and returned to Ada to live. After six months away he concluded very wisely that Ada is a capital town to come back to.

Changed Hands.

The Campbell & Harris Lumber Co. has sold out to Sledge & Tolbert. Mr. Sledge has been identified with the company, having held the position of manager and also owned an interest in the business. J. B. Tolbert is well known in business circles in Ada.

A Hot Blast.

The big blast at Tim Hurley's camp on the O. C. railroad, was fired about five o'clock Sunday afternoon. Ten thousand pounds of powder was to have been used but one charge of several hundred pounds failed to go off. Nearly one thousand pounds of dynamite was used in connection with the powder. A large crowd witnessed the explosion from a safe distance. Those who were there said it was one of the prettiest sights they ever saw. Before a sound was heard the ground slowly upheaved to a height of about ten feet and then came the explosion. Rocks of enormous size were blown to a great height and fell with such force they were completely imbedded in the ground. Several photographers were present and took snap of the explosion.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed by the Womens' Relief Corps in the territorial convention held at Oklahoma City this past week, May 16-18, 1906: "Whereas, The women of the W. R. C. represent a strong patriotic spirit, and "Whereas, The women equally with the men have put forth great effort and made heroic sacrifices for the development of Oklahoma Territory. "Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that, in the constitution for the new state, the women should be guaranteed all rights and privileges equal with those guaranteed the men of Oklahoma."

The vote in favor was about four to one

Cheap Rates to Denver.

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

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COURT TOWNS INCLUDED IN CONFERENCE REPORT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

agreed to by both houses and thus the plan to dispose of the court town problem in the state-court bill was interfered with.

Another amendment of some importance agreed to by the conferees provides that upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, any allottee in Indian Territory may be permitted to survey and plat at his own expense for town site purposes his allotment when the same is located along the line of any railroad where stations are located.

In the Mayor's Court.

The following cases have been tried before Mayor Wood within the past week: The following criminal cases were tried:

G. W. Houser, fighting, fine and cost, \$8.00.

Gaston Dismukes, fighting, fine and cost, \$8.00.

G. B. Dismukes and Sidney Dismukes, charged with assault, jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Fred T. Hutsie, drunkenness, fine and costs \$11.75.

W. T. Enlow, associating with a disreputable woman, fine and costs, \$11.75.

Lillie Barnes, vagrancy, fine and costs, \$21.40. The defendant ran off but was apprehended at Violet and the cost and fine collected.

J. C. Gregg, butchering a hog in the city limits, fine and costs, \$8.00.

Will Thompson and Chas. Spert, charged with disturbing the peace. Jury trial. Thompson acquitted, Spert found guilty; fine \$18.10.

Henry Roland, charged with assault and battery, fine and costs, \$8.00.

The civil cases were as follows: J. Robinson vs. G. B. Dodd, defendant, vs. Citizens National Bank, garnishee.

Fabian Mfg. Co. vs. Reed & Harrison, suit on account.

Oklahoma City Packing Co. vs. H. A. Pike and C. L. Hickey, defendants, and Jim Perry, garnishee.

Rals & Coleman vs. Robt. Flemming, suit on account.

University Commencement.

The News acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend the 14th annual Commencement of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, June 2-8.

Diplomas will be awarded to thirty-seven graduates this year.

Two notable features of the program are the Baccalaureate sermon, June 8, by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, an eminent divine of Louisville, Ken., and the annual address, June 8, by William Allen White, the distinguished writer and publicist.

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DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D.S.
Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1901
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown.

57-20t 10tw-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

FOR SALE OR RENT:—Nice six room residence, Dagg's Addition.

4t 56 U. G. Winn.

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc.

A. K. Thoraton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40 tf

Notice!

The building committee of the M. E. Church South will open bids for the carpenter work for the new brick church Thursday, May 31, 1906. All persons wanting to bid on this work will have their bids in by 9 o'clock on that day.

56 4t J. W. Hays
J. W. Beard } Com.
Frank Jones }

Married In Camp.

John Ingram and Laura Luther were married at the railroad camps near Ada on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Y. Coleman.

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Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.
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First Class Work Guaranteed
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South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes Prickly Ash Bitters; it keeps the system in perfect order.

We carry a full line of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Your Patronage Solicited
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Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor
Office Rear Ada National Bank.
Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Is given up to be best. Do
Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison
Wholesale and Retail Buggies
The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or alterations of mucous membrane. Painful, and not serious or poisonous. Sold by Druggists or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 5 bottles \$7.50. Circular sent on request.

LOANS
On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.
Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices
W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

A Timely Suggestion
To Property Owners and Mortgagees:
Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.
How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?
A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from
OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

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The 5c and 10c store
of Ada, I. T.
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New location on Main Street
third door west of J. Hallow's corner.
Phone 77.

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A Big Corn Yield and How to Get It

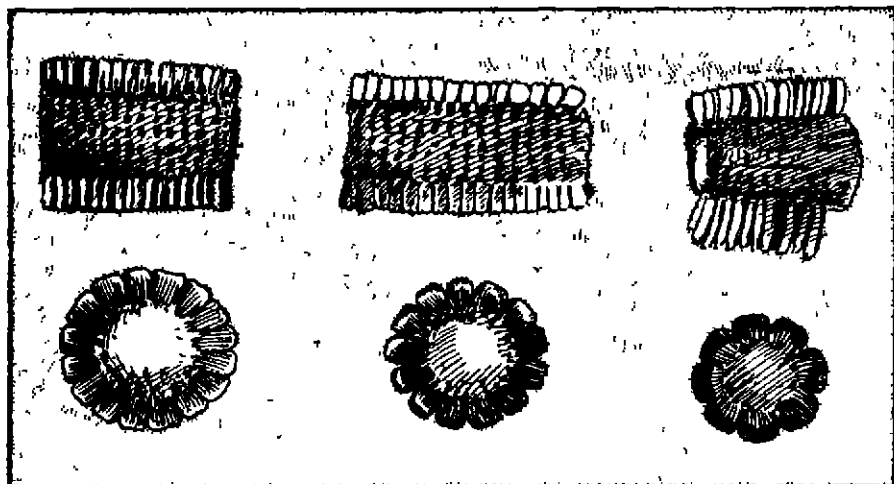
By C. P. HARTLEY,
United States Department of Agriculture.

For best results this plant needs fertile soil and a good supply of moisture. Cotton plants and grass plants yield a crop somewhat in proportion to the fertility of the soil, but not so with corn. A small cotton plant will produce its proportion of cotton and the crop of timothy that reaches a height of but 18 inches will produce half as much hay as a crop that reaches a height of three feet. This is not true of the corn plant. It is necessary that the plant make a good growth and attain to near its maxi-

rapidly, and placing it where it will remain dry and at a comparatively uniform temperature throughout the winter.

It is certain that the average yield per acre throughout the United States could be increased five bushels per acre in one year's time if no seed were planted except that which has received proper care.

The preparation of the land is a point that requires careful attention. For many sections of the country a fall-plowed clover sod furnishes one



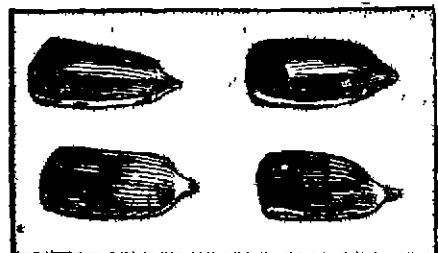
GOOD AND POOR CORN.

(In selecting seed corn it is very important to have kernels uniform and compactly placed on cob.)

imum size before it will produce a good crop of grain.

Many failures in corn growing are due to the choice of land. Or all the land in the United States that is planted in corn, fully one-fourth is not suited to its requirements. The most fertile portion of the farm should be devoted to corn, and rotation of crops practised so as to prevent depletion of the soil, and depredations of insects and disease, which are sure to occur if corn is grown from year to year on the same land.

Aside from having adapted itself to the conditions found in various parts of the United States, this plant has adapted itself to the varying conditions of soil found in particular localities. It is of much importance that a farmer choose the strain or variety of corn that is adapted to his farm. Many make a mistake in trying to grow varieties that are too large for the fertility of the soil. The strains that produce the largest ears can profitably be grown on very rich river-bottom soil where moisture is abundant, but for upland of medium fertility, and where moisture is apt to be deficient during the growing season, larger yields and better quality are obtained by choosing strains that produce well-formed, medium-sized ears. Some labor under the impression that a strain of corn grown for a series of years in a particular locality will "run out." It may "run out," but if it does, it is due to the carelessness of the person who selects the seed rather than the fact that it has been grown for a series of years in that particular locality. In fact, by careful seed selection and the continued growing of a strain of corn under certain conditions of soil and climate, it can from year to year be improved in quality and production. We have



IDEAL SEED CORN.

(These typical kernels are a model to breed to and show what can be accomplished by seed selection.)

ample proof of this in the fact that the best strains of corn are those that have been grown for a series of years in particular sections of the country, and improved by systematic seed selection.

There are certain characters of stalk, ear and kernel that should receive attention when seed corn is selected in the field. A rather thick stalk, free from disease and suckers, and bearing a good ear or ears at or slightly below the middle, is a desirable stalk. A cylindrical ear is desirable because it permits of the greatest possible yield of grain and great uniformity in size and shape of kernel. Depth of kernel is one of the most important characteristics. Good seed ears should possess, by slightly increasing the length of kernel we can most readily increase the percentage of grain. It is much better to choose seed ears with long kernels, rather than those with the smallest cob, as the latter tend toward smaller ears. The kernels should be of such shape that they will fit compactly on the cob, producing a solid, heavy ear. They should be solid and possess a large, smooth chit or germ.

Seed ears possessing these desirable characters will not yield well if they are not cared for from the time they are gathered in the fall until planting time. It must be remembered that each kernel possesses a living germ and should be treated as a living thing. Good care consists in the selection of the seed soon after the crop ripens, drying thoroughly and quite

of the best seed-beds. Other sod land is good, but as a general thing hardly as good as the sods furnished by plowing under clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, and other legumes. A certain farmer who invariably plants his corn upon clover sod has produced over 100 bushels of corn per acre for a series of five years. Some soils are very greatly improved in their corn-producing capacities by the application of commercial fertilizers; for example, peaty swamp land has been found to respond very greatly to applications of potash. While commercial fertilizers are not found profitable for soils of certain types, they are not to be relied upon in general in the production of good crops of corn. Preservation of the soil fertility or even increasing it by rotation of crops and the plowing under of legumes is to be preferred to constant applications of costly commercial fertilizers.

The old saying that "it is time to plant corn when the dogwood is in bloom" is as close as one can come to fixing a date that will suit all latitudes. Certainly the ground should be in good condition before the seed is planted. No time is gained by planting before the soil is somewhat warm and in condition for the seed to germinate and grow rapidly. The thickness of planting or the amount of seed that should be put in the ground depends upon many conditions, such as the fertility of the soil, rainfall, and variety of corn grown.

The question as to whether drilled corn or checked corn will produce greater crops has been warmly discussed in most every section of the United States. There is argument in favor of both methods of planting. If the soil is full of weed seeds, it is advisable to plant in hills so as to admit of cultivation in two directions. The advantage of drilling one kernel in a place is that the stalks are better distributed and consequently each stalk is able to produce to the best advantage. Big corn crops may be raised by both methods, much more depending upon the care bestowed in preparing the land and in selecting the seed than upon whether it is checked or drilled.

In light, sandy, or dry soil, the kernels should be placed about three inches below the surface, while on stiff, heavy clay soil one inch is a better depth.

The plants of this crop should be kept growing vigorously from the time they germinate until the crop ripens. Perhaps nothing interferes with vigorous growth more seriously than neglect of early cultivation. It is a good practice to begin cultivating corn before the plants appear above the ground. This is highly advisable in case rains have caused the surface soil to run together. Harrows and weeders are satisfactory implements to be used in breaking the crust, and preventing weeds from getting the start of the corn.

There is more than a sense of pride to stimulate us to grow big corn. Twenty-five bushels per acre in many sections barely pays the expense of growing the crop. Fifty bushels per acre will multiply the profit and add to the contentment of farm life.

NITRATE OF SODA HELPS WHEAT.—Does your wheat look poorly—yellow, perhaps? Has the straw been short heretofore? Has the plant shown lack of vigor and weakness in growth? Some nitrogen may help it. Where the straw is small and short and sickly in appearance, nitrogen will help. Try some nitrate of soda. Fifty, 75 or 100 pounds per acre have been used with good effect. Spread broadcast over the field.

AN ITEM TO REMEMBER.—When you are figuring up what your sheep are worth to you, don't forget to count in the manure. For general purposes, it is the best you will get from any stock.

A SQUASH COURT

How It Served a Double Purpose.

Not a court for the popular variety of tennis now known by this name, but a neighbor's henyard, with heaps of old rubbish, piles of lumber, and a busy brood of scratching hens and fighting roosters. On the roof of a low shed hung the family washing, and from the barn windows the cattle made mouths and the pig turned up his nose at the living next door.



THE UNSIGHTLY CHICKEN YARD.

They wished to be rid of the sight of these, though they could not altogether escape the sound or smell. This "court" was bounded on one side by a high fence of poultry netting about 50 feet long. With the neighbors' permission squash vines were planted the entire length of this fence, in hills about six feet apart, making the soil good and rich, and leaving about three plants to a hill. The plants were permitted to grow on the ground on one side of the fence until the runners were about a yard long, then when the vines were fastened to the wires they were high enough up so

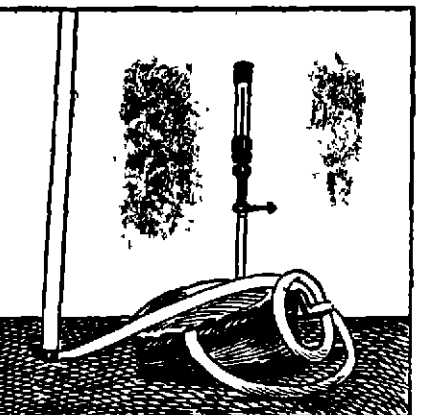


THE SQUASH VINE SCREEN.

that the hens could not pick off the tip ends and thus stop their growth. Although this was intended only for a screen to this "court," says the Indianapolis News, it proved a most satisfactory method of raising squashes. Being exposed to the light and air on all sides they ripen early and have no yellow spots, no slugs nor snails, such as are found on squashes ripened on the ground.

Make Your Own Seed Separator

This machine was devised by A. D. Shamel, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is used extensively in some parts of the central valley and is gaining in favor

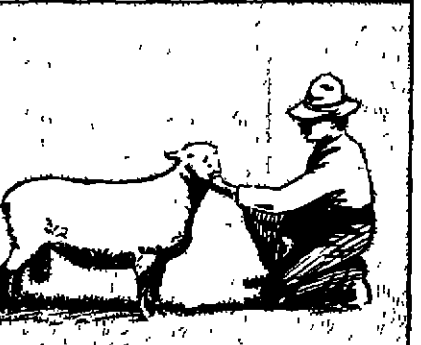


TOBACCO SEED SEPARATOR.

elsewhere. The machine operates as a blower, forcing out the light, shabby and undesirable seed and retaining the heavy, promising specimens. Growers who wish to construct a blower can obtain the above pictured material from almost any chemical supply house. It consists of a flat bellows, rubber and glass tubes and valve tube. The question of better seed is now receiving much attention in such states as Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and in New England as well.

The Aristocrat of the Mutton Sheep

The Southdown is accepted as the aristocrat of mutton sheep, not for its size, but for its smoothness and



A SOUTHDOWN RAM.

(Highly prized animal possessed by the Colorado Experiment station.)

plumpness of body and sweet, tender and juicy meat. The quality of the lambs of this popular breed always command the highest price in the market.—R. E. Roberts.

FARMERS' BEST FRIEND.—The cultivator is the farmer's best friend, and he who realizes this most fully, seldom is obliged to go to bank with his note.

The Pasturing of Rape

Prof. Thomas Shaw Points Out the Best and Safest Methods for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Rape furnishes fine pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, also fowls. But some care is necessary in grazing it down with cattle or sheep, lest bloating should result. Many valuable sheep have thus been lost, and in some instances cattle. They eat ravenously of the plant, as they become very fond of it, and when taken thus freely on an empty stomach, gas is generated to such an extent that soon the animal dies from suffocation if not promptly relieved.

The conditions that favor bloat are, much succulence in the rape, dampness on the plants from dew or rain, and feeding upon the rape, while the stomach is empty. I have noticed that the tendency to produce bloat in rape is much greater in the damp climate of Ontario than in the drier climate of the upper Mississippi basin. But the danger is sometimes present in the latter area as well as in the former.

The danger is also greater where the rape plants are immature and especially when the lack of maturity is considerable. When sheep are turned in to graze upon half-grown rape, the danger of loss is much greater than when the rape is grown and has a large amount of stalk. The danger is considerably greater when the rape plants are wet.

When sheep and cattle are turned in to graze on rape, the following caution should be observed. They should not be allowed to go into the rape while hungry at any time. This is especially true when the grazing first begins. The plan sometimes adopted is to feed the animals some rape food and then turn them into the rape field and leave them there day and night.

A second method is to turn into the rape for a short time and then remove the animals, leaving them in the rape pasture for a longer season each day.



WELL-DEVELOPED RAPE PLANT.

(The illustration shows a well-developed rape plant taken from the experimental plot at the University of Illinois. The leaf growth is large and in many ways the plant is a typical one.)

until they have become accustomed to the rape. This plan is safer for cattle than the other, but under some conditions it may not be necessary, as when other food is growing along with the rape.

When rape is sown in grain fields along with the grain and pastured in autumn, sometimes after the grain has been removed, the grass, and it may be weeds and other grain growing up in the field, furnish a variety of food along with the rape. Because of this the danger from bloat is very much reduced.

The same is true of rape grown in mixtures. In some instances it is sown along with corn, or sorghum or millet, to provide grazing, and when thus grown the hazard is reduced just in proportion as the other foods are present. It should be remembered, however, that under some conditions the element of hazard may still be present, even when the rape plants grow among other food. Particularly is this true in seasons when the food is very succulent.

A grass pasture at hand is an excellent aid to a rape pasture, even though the grass should have lost much of its succulence. This is apt to be the case in the early autumn, which is the season when rape is more commonly ready for being turned in upon.

Usually the plan is best that turns sheep onto rape when it is well-grown. The rape provides more food when grazed down under these conditions than when grazed earlier, and then again after it has grown up more or less. It is probable, however, that swine will do better on rape when turned somewhat earlier. They prefer rape leaves green and succulent. Sheep fatten better on rape that has produced much of stem. But rape should not be grazed by any kind of stock when young, or the plants may be destroyed.

Grain is sometimes fed to sheep and cattle when grazing on rape, but in other instances none is given. The grain fed in the early morning will likely lessen the hazard from bloat, and it will probably pay to feed it under some conditions, but sheep will fatten nicely on well-grown rape under ordinary conditions without grain. Swine should have some additional grain food.

The owners of pedigreed sheep should be careful as to how they graze them upon rape. If loss should occur, it is heavy, because of the value of the sheep. But they may be fed on rape cut and carted to them without any hazard, as the amount fed may be controlled.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Traction Engines for the Small Farm

Are a Certainty of the Future, Claims One Who has Used Traction Power on Large Farm.

I believe we shall have the horse with us always, though the new motive power is going to supplant him nearly altogether in draft work, even in cultivating the soil, except vineyards, orchards and gardens, writes a California correspondent of Farm and Home. I have my doubts about anything taking his place when it comes to stepping over plants, dodging under limbs and creeping between vines.

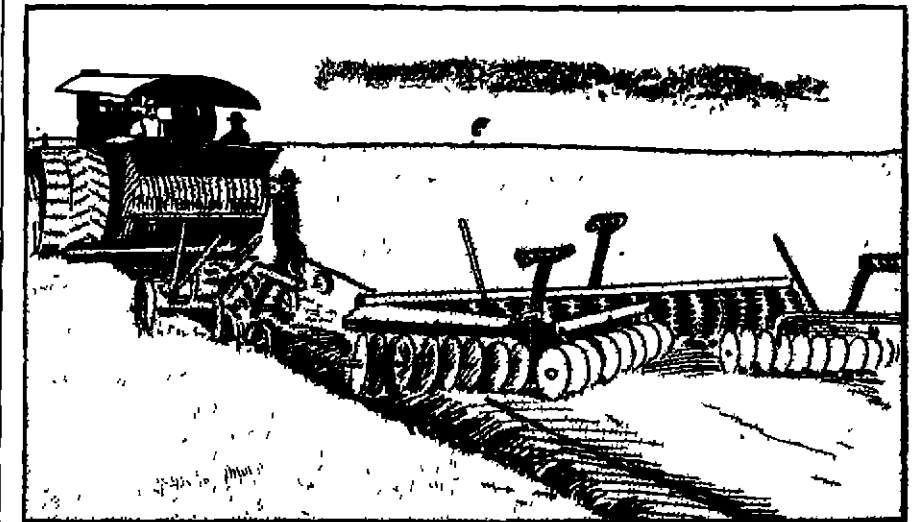
Though I have used steam power to a great extent for years in harvesting, I have not been so successful in using it to cultivate the soil. The reason of this, I contend, is that all motor plows, harrows and cultivators are so large and unyielding that it is almost impossible to move them in soft ground.

The steam plows that we have in

driving wheels being sometimes eight feet wide. Thousands of acres in California are farmed with these engines that could not be cultivated in any other way.

To prove that this new power would take the place of the horse in cultivating the fields only requires smaller traction engines—something just large enough to take the place of two or four horses and weighing from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds. The farmers of smaller tracts would then be able to buy such machines, and, I predict, that they would give satisfaction. Of course, there would be days when they could not be used in winter. The time they would save, however, would make up for this, as in good weather they could be run night and day just as in being done now with the large ones.

Steam is practically the only power



A MODERN STEAM PLOWING OUTFIT AT WORK.

(This outfit consists of a 32-horsepower cross compound engine which pulls 10 14-inch plows, a 16-foot crusher and two 8-foot disk harrows. It is owned and operated by Lemke Bros., of Ramsey county, North Dakota, who say: "We turn 23 1-3 feet of prairie to a round, at the same time, putting it in shape for the drills without further trouble. We averaged 25 miles per day, making the average in acres about 394. Some days we made 30 miles, breaking and preparing ready for the drills about 42 1-3 acres. We used no plowmen and broke deeper than was necessary. Our average in coal consumed per acre was 55 pounds.")

California generally weigh from 16 to 24 tons, and plow a strip 18 or 21 feet wide. Such outfits cannot be used successfully except under favorable conditions. Still it must be admitted that in the low marsh land of San Joaquin valley these large steam plows are taking the place of horses in fact, horses cannot be used with satisfaction in the summer time, the ground dries and cracks to such an extent that a horse cannot walk over the surface.

The steam traction engine drawing plows over this kind of land resembles very much a huge roller, the

used at present in propelling the farm tractors of this country. In England, however, they are now drawing plows with tractors furnished with gas engines. They are light affairs compared to ours, weighing approximately about one ton and drawing two and three plows. The gasoline engine is much cheaper power than steam, and just as soon as it can be applied successfully for traction engines there will be great strides made in horseless farming. The coming power for tractors will, no doubt, be electric, but that time appears to be a long way off.

Does Your Land Need Liming?

Test with Litmus Paper and Apply the Lime if It Is Sour—How to Do It.

Enough experimental work has been done with lime on the land to demonstrate conclusively that lime pays where land is sour or in need of physical improvement. Lands that long have been given to grass, or



A GOOD LIME DISTRIBUTOR. (It was made from mower wheels and used at Ohio Experimental station.)

have become hard and stiff because their humus has been used up and destroyed by continual cultivation, frequently show marvelous results from a moderate use of quicklime.

Lime shows its power in affecting the soil properties which constitute fertility; in changing soil texture to the extent that sandy soils are improved and heavy clays are made open and crumbly; in releasing potassium and making it available for use of plants. Nitrification is helped, organic matter is decomposed, and the soil is sweetened. Surely a number of good deeds it does, and with lasting effect.

Does your soil look sad and sickly? If so it may need lime. Does your soil fail to produce vigorous growth and good color in the plants it grows? If so it probably needs lime. Does your soil show acidity when tested? If so it truly needs lime.

Get a penny's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take from the field a handful of wet earth that looks suspicious. Insert your knife blade, and in the opening put a strip of blue litmus paper, and press the soil tightly about it. If, after a few hours the paper will become reddish in color and you may know that lime

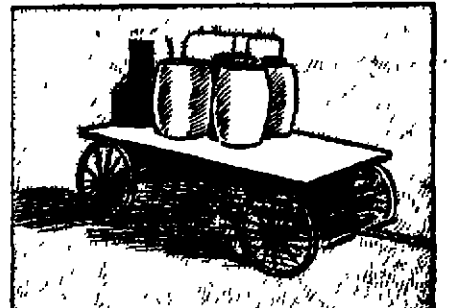
is needed to correct the acidity, for most of our plants do but poorly in acid soils.

"How shall we apply lime?" A common and practicable and inexpensive way suggested by Charles W. Burkett, in Farming, is to place 10 or 20 bushels on an acre in heaps of two or three bushels, covering with soil or old sacks until the lime falls apart and becomes thoroughly slacked. This done, you should spread evenly over the soil and harrow in.

Too constant use of lime is undesirable. An application once in four or five years is sufficient. Try liming this year if only in a small way. It may be the medicine you want.

Fire Engine Cooker for Lime-Sulphur Spray

A steam boiling outfit does away with much of the trouble and delay in preparing lime-sulphur sprays, but not every orchardist can afford to equip himself. The remedy has been in a dozen cases I know of to combine in cooking at some central point from a stationary boiler. Our illustration shows a better plan, in that the boiler is hung at the rear of a "cook wagon," and the outfit can be moved from place to place; while stationed at any



OLD FIRE ENGINE'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

point it will deliver as much material as six of eight pumps will ordinarily need. The boiler, explains the Rural New Yorker, is an old fire engine boiler which has been discarded, but was picked up by a cooperative spraying club, and will be made to die fighting rather than rusting out.

STUFF THE LAND WITH FOOD.—If your average yields are not so good as they were once, you are farming wrongly somewhere. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred good tillage, stable manure, some legumes, like cow-peas or clover, and then a change in crops, will prove the remedy and cure the land of its disease.